

Topical Studies and References
on the
Economic History of American
Agriculture

By

LOUIS BERNARD SCHMIDT

Professor of History in the Iowa State College of
Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

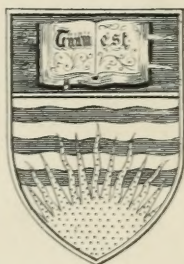
THE McKINLEY PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

1919

STORAGE-ITEM
MACMILLAN

LP1-G24D -

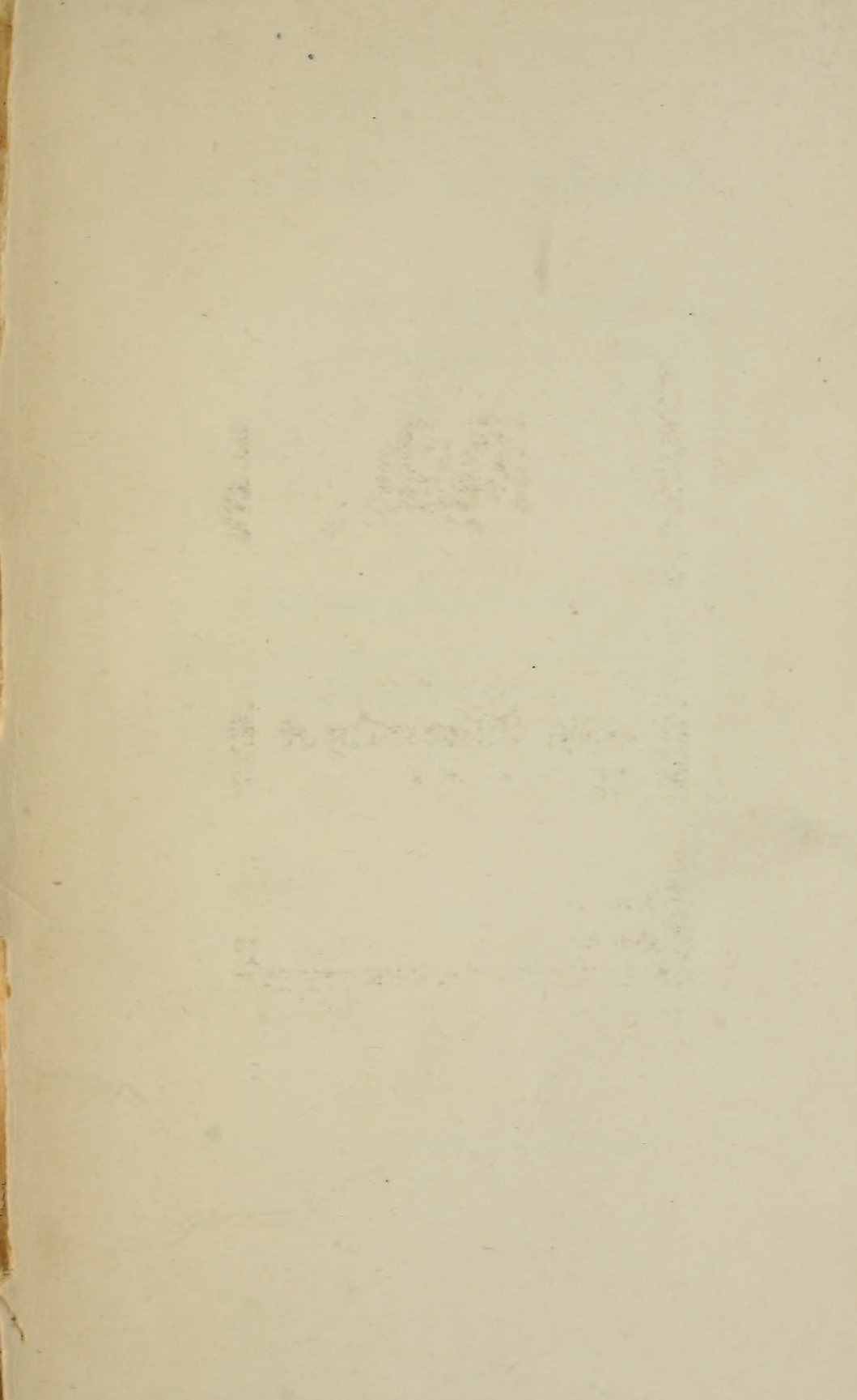
U.B.C. LIBRARY

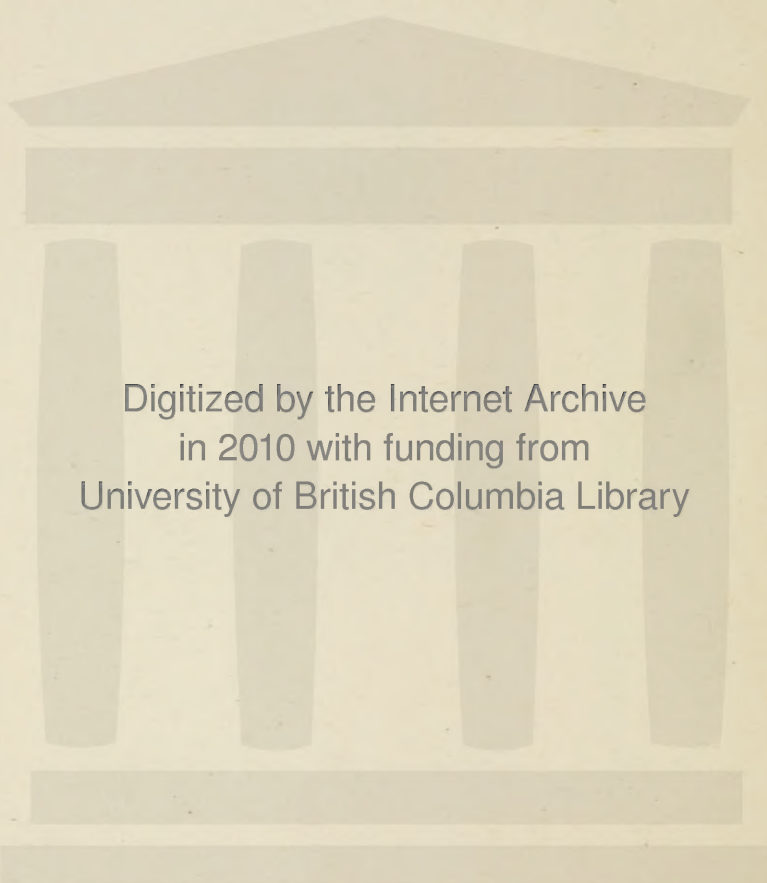


Library
of the University of
British Columbia

Accession No. 32646

Call No. Z 5075. U5 S3





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
University of British Columbia Library

Topical Studies and References
on the
Economic History of American
Agriculture

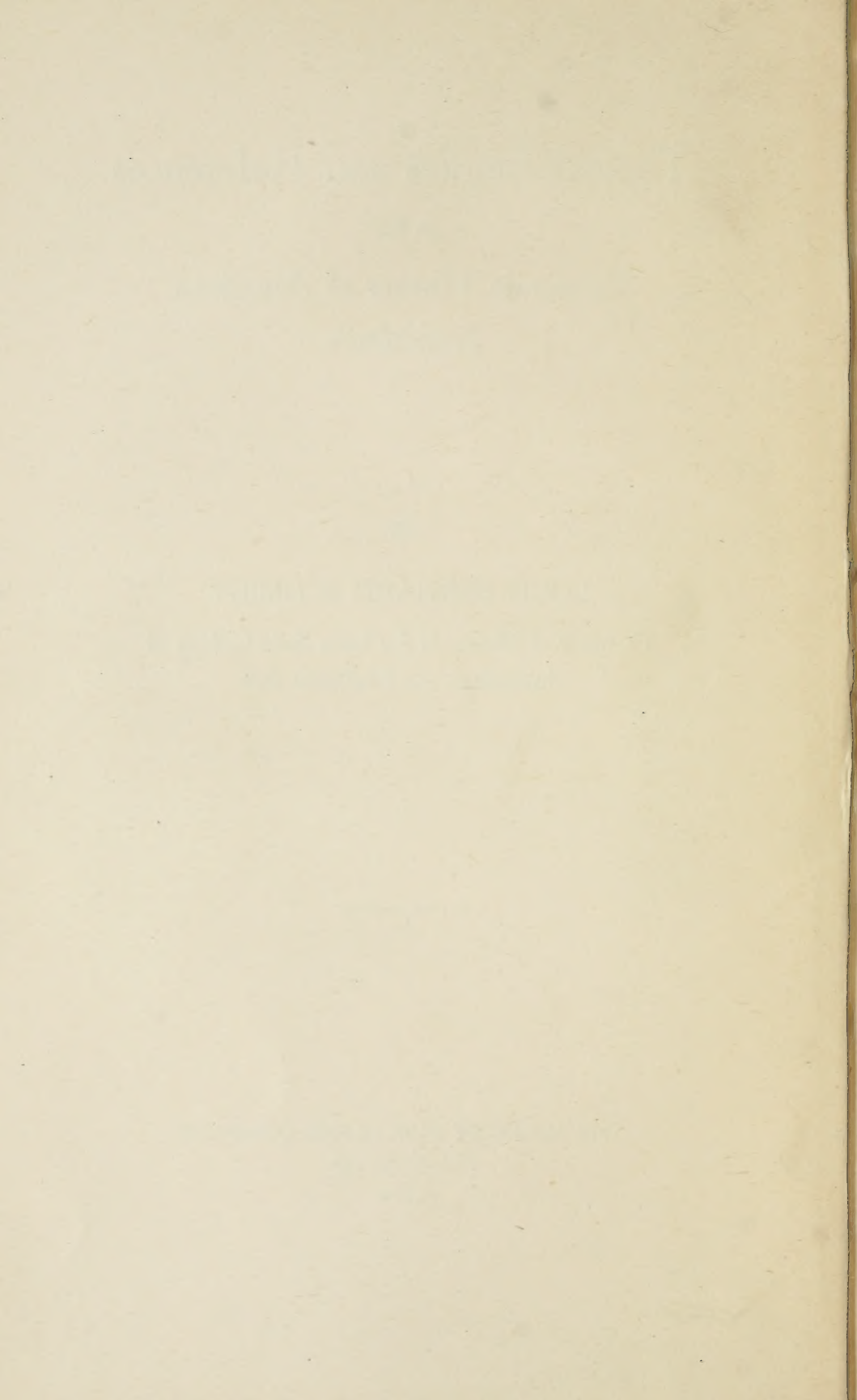
By

LOUIS BERNARD SCHMIDT

Professor of History in the Iowa State College of
Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

THE MCKINLEY PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

1919



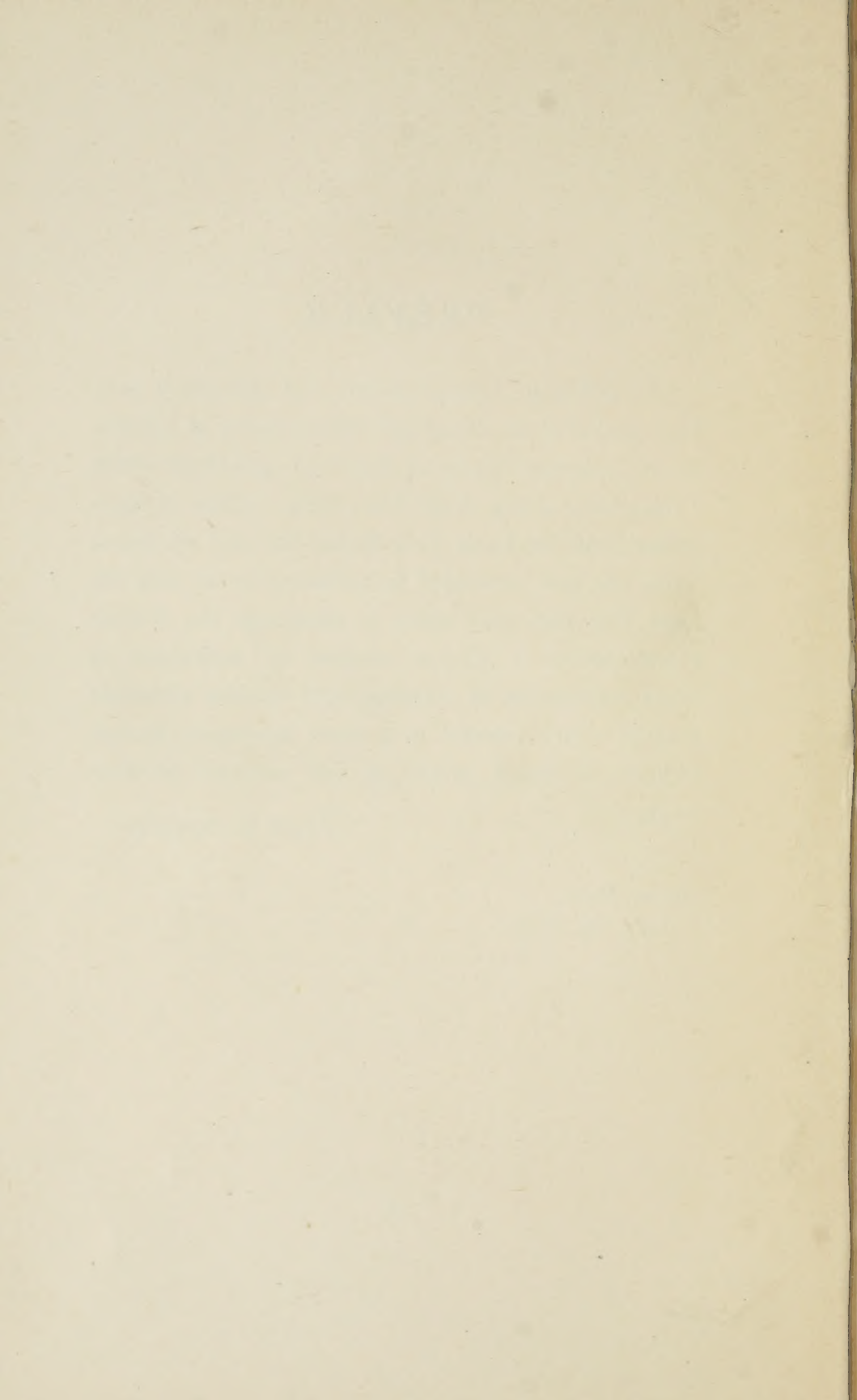
PREFACE

The following topical studies and references have been prepared in connection with a course of lectures on the economic history of American agriculture which I have been giving at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts during the past six years. They are now presented in published form with the hope that they may serve to encourage the further establishment of similar courses of instruction in other institutions of learning, and thereby stimulate a more active interest in a most important, though hitherto neglected, phase of our national development.

LOUIS B. SCHMIDT.

Ames, Iowa.

July 15, 1919.



THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE AS A FIELD FOR STUDY¹

THE NEW HISTORY.

History, like all other studies, has repeatedly undergone significant changes in point of view and in methods of interpretation. Formerly, it was regarded as a narrative of past events, and its chief purpose was to interest and amuse the reader, rather than to contribute to a well considered body of scientific knowledge. This conception of history, however, has been greatly changed during the past fifty years by the introduction of the scientific method in historical investigation. The main objective of this method is the critical study of the past life of humanity, not only for its own sake, but also for the sake of enabling us to understand better the present life of the times of which we ourselves are a part. It has led students to search beneath the surface of passing events and to study the institutional life of society; in other words, the common every-day life of humanity. It has brought about a reconstruction of the whole field of history with the result that all phases of human progress are being studied and presented in a new light. It conceives of history as a social science whose concern is the scientific study of the past life of human society in its economic, social, religious, political, military, æsthetic, and intellectual phases.

¹ This paper was presented at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, held in Washington, D. C., December 28, 1915. Reprinted from *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Vol. III, No. 1, June, 1916, pp. 39-49. Marginal headings have been added and sub-topics numbered and italicized.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC FORCES IN THE STUDY OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The application of the scientific method of the study of American history has brought out more clearly the significance of the economic forces underlying our national development. It has been only a few years since the histories of the United States treated merely the political, military, and religious phases of American life, while the economic and social were neglected, if not altogether ignored; and this in spite of the fact that the latter have been constantly gaining in importance with our material progress and have formed, further, the real essence of our most crucial political questions. We need only refer to the slavery question with its many complications, or consider the debates on the public lands, internal improvements, the United States bank, the tariff, the currency, immigration, the organization of labor, and the regulation of corporations, to show what an important part economic questions have played in American politics.

THE NEED FOR THE STUDY OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY.

To-day, economic and social problems are pressing for solution; and questions of government are becoming, to an ever-increasing extent, economic rather than political. The scientific spirit is making new demands upon the past. It wants to know a thousand things concerning which analysts in former times were not curious. Whereas historians have hitherto interrogated the past concerning the doings of generals, politicians, and churchmen, they are now coming to search for information concerning such matters as the tenure of public and private land, the migrations of settlers and of crop areas, the rise of trades unions and farmers' organizations, the growth of corporations, the status of the negro, and the advance of education. The rising school of economic historians is

responding to the demands of a new age and the history of our country is being reëxplored and rewritten in order that we may better understand the present with its complex economic and social problems: in other words, that we may better interpret our own times in the light of economic and social evolution.

FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Of fundamental significance in the scientific study of American development is the economic history of our agriculture. This phase of our history has not hitherto received the attention at the hand of historians which its importance merits. It is time, therefore, first, to define the economic history of American agriculture as a field of study; second, to review some of the reasons why special attention should be directed to this field; and, third, to suggest some of the more important problems which this field offers for investigation.

The economic history of American agriculture includes much more than a mere account of progress in the technique of agriculture. It is concerned with all the facts, forces, and conditions which have entered into the development of agriculture in the United States, from the founding of Jamestown to the Pan-American exposition. It deals with the influences affecting the evolution of agriculture and of agricultural societies in different sections; the problems engaging the attention of the rural population in various periods; the relation of agriculture to other industries; the contributions of the agricultural population to the professions, to politics, and to legislation; and the influences of our agricultural development on our national life. It includes the study of the whole life of the rural population, economic, social, moral, religious, intellectual, and political. Viewed in one way the history of the United States from the beginning has been in a very large measure the story of rural communities advancing westward by the con-

quest of the soil, developing from a state of primitive self-sufficiency to a capitalistic and highly complex agricultural organization.

REASONS FOR THE STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

These preliminary considerations show the broad scope of the economic history of American agriculture as a field for study. What, then, are some of the more important reasons for directing attention to this field?

1. *Agriculture is the fundamental basis of our prosperity.* The greater portion of our population has always dwelt in rural communities. According to the census, the rural population in 1790 represented ninety-six and seven-tenths per cent. of the total; in 1880, seventy and five-tenths per cent.; and in 1910, fifty-three and seven-tenths per cent.; thus it still constitutes more than half of the whole population. In 1910, thirty-four and six-tenths per cent. of the population was engaged directly in the cultivation of the soil, a greater proportion than is engaged in any other occupation. The value of farm property as compared with that of manufacturing, transportation, forestry, and mining industries also emphasizes the great prominence of agriculture; and finally, the study of cycles in business prosperity indicates that our general well-being has always been dependent on this industry.

2. *The economic history of American agriculture is indispensable to a correct understanding of much of our political and diplomatic history.* A consideration of the effect of cotton and slavery on the whole history of party politics from the adoption of the constitution down to the civil war, or of the rapid growth of the wheat industry in its relation to the organization of a farmers' party and the effect of this party movement on national legislation, as evidenced, for instance, by the interstate commerce act of 1887 and the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890, will give anyone

an appreciation of the fact that in order to understand our political history, no little attention must be given to the economic history of agriculture. A consideration of the influence of the agricultural industry on our foreign relations and the making of commercial and other treaties will further emphasize this same fact. It was the demand of the southwestern farmers for the free and unrestricted navigation of the Mississippi which led directly to the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon. It was the interference with American shipping and the seizure of American food products which led to the war of 1812. It has been generally conceded that England's need of cotton was chiefly responsible for that country's sympathetic attitude toward the South during the civil war; it is equally significant that her imperative need of northern wheat operated effectively to keep England officially neutral. These illustrations are sufficient to suggest the importance of our agrarian history in the study of American diplomacy; our nation's historians have been too much inclined to take a provincial view of the national past—the "short-view," as the late Rear-Admiral Mahan has expressed it. It is time to abandon this attitude, and to take the larger or the "long-view" of the forces which have shaped our destinies.

3. *Our agricultural history offers an excellent opportunity for the study of the lives and services of eminent men who have profoundly affected American economic development.* Consider the influence of Eli Whitney on the history of the cotton industry, or that of Cyrus Hall McCormick on the history of the cereal production. It is not too much to say that the triumph of the north over the south in 1865 was the triumph of the reaper over the cotton gin, and that McCormick and Whitney deserve as great a place in American history as U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee. Or consider the influence of Franklin, Washington, and Jefferson on the early formation of agricultural societies; of Thomas H. Benton and Galusha A. Grow

on the movement of free homesteads for actual settlers; of Senator Morrill on the establishment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts; of O. H. Kelly on the granger movement; of General James B. Weaver on the organization of a farmers' party; and of P. G. Holden, "the corn wizard," on the development of rural extension work and the popularization of better farming methods. These names will suggest at once a host of other Americans who have contributed to the development of the farming industry; our agrarian history is rich in the personal element.

4. *It further furnishes a background for the study of agricultural economics.* It is recognized that economic science bears about the same relation to economic history that political science bears to political history. The value of political history to the political scientist is so obvious as to require no defense. It is equally evident that agricultural economics, a science which is of recent origin, must have a historical foundation and background. The agricultural economist needs to be familiar with the economic life of man in the past in order to realize and appreciate the organic nature of society. He should be historically minded if he would deal most efficiently with the problems of the present. With the introduction of the science of agricultural economics into the land grant colleges and universities of the country, therefore, comes a new motive for productive work in the field of agricultural history.

5. *The history of American agriculture, then, is essential to the development of a sound and far-sighted rural economy.* The great problems of rural communities are human rather than merely materialistic. That is to say, they are economic, social, and educational, and cannot be understood except in the light of their historical evolution. Government action involving agricultural interests should be based on a broad knowledge of rural economic history. Questions of land tenure, tenancy, size of farms, markets (including the complex problems of distribution and

exchange), capitalistic agriculture, the rise of land values, rural credits, farmers' organizations with their economic, social, intellectual, and political functions, the rural school, the rural church, and good roads: these are only a few of the vital problems which should be considered from a historical and comparative as well as from a purely technical point of view. Rural problems will henceforth demand a superior type of statesmanship, for we are to-day rapidly passing through a great transition period of our history. We have emerged from the period of colonization, of exploitation, of extensive development, and have entered the period of intensive development. There is a greater need than ever for calling upon the wisdom and experience of the past in the working out of a sound and farsighted rural economy. We are in need of a scientific treatment of the economic history of agriculture in this country to help supply this need.

INDICATIONS OF AN AWAKENING INTEREST IN OUR AGRARIAN HISTORY.

The subject, thus outlined, presents an inviting field for study and investigation. Although it has been neglected, not to say almost entirely ignored, by our nation's historians, it is encouraging to note an awakening interest in this direction. Some of the leading institutions of the country, particularly Harvard, Wisconsin, and Columbia, are directing research work in this field, and a few of these institutions have begun to offer courses on the subject. At the Iowa State College, for example, such a course is offered, and it is required in the various departments of the division of agriculture, in addition to the course in agricultural economics. Mention should also be made of the work now being undertaken by the department of economics and sociology in the Carnegie institution at Washington, under whose auspices a number of published and unpublished monographs in the economic history of American agriculture have

already been prepared. Under its direction, the materials are being collected for a comprehensive history of American agriculture which will serve as an encyclopedia on the subject. These contributions, however, represent merely the pioneer undertakings, which will need to be supplemented by numerous studies if the economic history of American agriculture is to be properly emphasized and recorded. The limits of this paper will permit only a brief consideration of some of the more important problems which await the labors of the historian.

SOME PROBLEMS WHICH THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE OFFERS FOR INVESTIGATION.

1. *Among these subjects, that of the public lands commands primary consideration.* The entire land area of continental United States amounts to 1,903,-289,600 acres. Of this area forty-six and two-tenths per cent., or 878,798,325 acres, have been carved out into farms. The remainder consists of forests and mineral holdings and reserves, land occupied by towns and cities, railroads' rights of way, public highways, mountainous country, and arid and swamp lands. There remain unreserved and unappropriated only 290,000,000 acres, the great portion of which will never be available for agricultural purposes.

The transference of the originally vast heritage from public to private ownership is of fundamental significance; its history should include a consideration of early French, Spanish, and English land grants to individuals and to colonial corporations, of colonial systems of land disposal, and of the various methods by which the national and state governments have disposed of public lands to the settler, to the "land grabber", and to the speculator. A review of the federal land policy presents the story of a long and bitter contest between the east and west, culminating in the triumph of the latter in the enactment of the preëemption law of 1841, and the homestead

act of 1862. This struggle was involved with other public questions: the protective tariff, New England's primary concern; and slavery, the major interest of the South. The ascendancy of the slavery issue after the Mexican war brought the east to the support of the west in opposition to slavery extension, and in the demand for free homesteads which was inserted in the republican platform of 1860. Representative Lovejoy, of Illinois, is authority for the statement that without this plank Lincoln could not have been elected. With the secession of the southern states, the enactment of the homestead law was assured. But Congress and the land office, in devising the liberal land policy, did not guard the right of the actual settler against land pirates. Ruthless spoliation was practiced until all the best land was gone. Recent tendencies in land legislation indicate an intention on the part of the government to revert to the original purpose of the law of 1862, and to assign free homesteads only to actual settlers.

The rapid disposal of the swamp land grants, the internal improvement and railway grants, the section grants for common schools, and the land grants for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts under the Morrill act of 1862, as well as the location and final disposition of these lands, suggest important studies to be made in public land history. The history of the forest lands (including forest reserves and national parks), and of the mineral and the saline lands also is waiting to be written. Finally, the disposition of lands under the timber culture act, the desert land act, the timber and stone act, the Carey act, the reclamation act, and the Kinkaid act, may be mentioned as profitable subjects for investigation.

Fifty years ago there was little or no occasion for careful consideration of the land question. Land was to be had for nothing, and there was plenty of it. Congress was not much concerned as to how rapidly or how unwisely the vast national heritage was spent. The speculative spirit seems to have become in-

grained as one of the chief American characteristics; it has contributed to an inflation of land values, and to the present high rate of tenancy. The land question has therefore entered upon a new and complex phase. In undertaking an equitable solution of this problem, the history of the land under both public and private ownership should be investigated. In essaying this task, it should be kept in mind that the disappearance of the public lands is closely linked with the rapid increase in population, the change from extensive to intensive farming, and the increased cost of living.

2. *The history of specific leading industries also remains to be written.* As examples of what may be done in this direction we may indicate Hammond's "Cotton Industry" and Thompson's "Rise and Decline of the Wheat Growing Industry in Wisconsin." Similar studies should be undertaken for cereal and live stock production, the latter including dairying and meat packing. The tobacco, poultry, and beet sugar industries should also be mentioned as profitable fields for research. The history of the range should be a particularly interesting subject for investigation. Such a study should give special attention to influences affecting the rise and growth of the industry, such as soil and climate, early trade and commerce, labor, tenancy, the use of improved machinery, markets, prices, transportation, and the tariff; and the relation of the industry to such industries as transportation, manufactures, mining, and lumbering should be considered. The westward movement of the center of production should be studied in its relation to the westward movement of population and the accessibility of markets. The influence of agricultural prices on production, and the influence of grain markets on national politics and finance should receive careful study. Mr. Turner has called attention to the importance of the study of the wheat industry, in the following terms:

"If, for example, we study the maps showing the

transition of the wheat belt from the East to the West, as the virgin soils were conquered and made new bases for destructive competition with the older wheat states, we shall see how deeply they affected not only land values, railroad building, the movement of population and the supply of cheap food, but also how the regions once devoted to single cropping of wheat were forced to turn to varied and intensive agriculture and to diversified industry, and we shall see also how these transformations affected party politics and even the ideals of the Americans of the regions thus changed.”²

3. *The economic history of agriculture in particular states or in given regions should also be written.* Such studies should include the consideration of agricultural geography, Indian agriculture, early trade and travel, relations of the white race to the Indian, pioneer population and agriculture, nearness to the markets, transportation of agricultural products, development of specialized and diversified farming, systems of land tenure, agricultural labor, use of improved farm machinery, size of farms, price of lands, and rentals, and laws governing inheritance of real estate in lands. These studies would naturally include also the consideration of the sources of immigration, the type of farmers, the methods of agriculture, and the social phases of life, including religion, education, amusements, and entertainments. Attention should be given to currency and banking facilities, rural credit, rates of interest, and the relation of the farming population to national monetary legislation and to the tariff. The subject of agricultural education should receive extended treatment; a study of state agricultural societies and fairs, the agricultural press, and the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, including rural extension departments and recently introduced courses in agriculture in the

² F. J. Turner, “Social Forces in American History,” in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XVI, 1911, pp. 229, 230.

high schools. Finally, the economic history of agriculture of any state should present an historical and comparative analysis of the problems confronting the farming class. Mr. E. V. Robinson's "Economic History of Agriculture in Minnesota," just published, suggests the possibilities and the value of this type of study. Similar studies might indeed profitably be made of larger areas, as, for example, a given region like the middle west.

4. *The history of the farmers' organizations should be given considerable attention in view of the recent active interest which is being awakened in the various forms of farmers' coöperative unions and enterprises.* Studies of this kind may be divided into two groups: First, those dealing with organizations which seek to combine the farmers as a class, as illustrated by the grange; and, secondly, those treating of organizations which serve some special end or industry, as, for example, the coöperative creameries, and farmers' elevators. For such a study it would be necessary to investigate the origin, purpose, growth, difficulties, successes, and failures of the various organizations. European ideals and methods introduced by the immigrant farmer should be studied. The influence of the organization on state and national politics and legislation should be given due weight. The recent appearance of Mr. S. J. Buck's monograph on "The Granger Movement" marks a distinctive contribution to the history of farmers' organizations. Studies of this kind will contribute very materially to a proper understanding of the farmers' coöperative movement in this country, and will point the way to more successful and fruitful efforts along that line in the future.

5. *Other problems awaiting the labors of the historian are readily suggested.* Mention may be made of the history of farm machinery, foreign immigration and its influence on the development of agriculture, agricultural labor, transportation of agricultural products, markets and prices, the relation of agricul-

ture to financial legislation, taxation and the tariff, and agricultural education. The relation of agriculture to other industries, the relation of the state to agriculture, and the work of the Department of Agriculture may also be suggested.

THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE
A CONSTITUENT PART OF THE HISTORY OF
OUR NATION.

After all is said, however, the fundamental reason why the economic history of American agriculture should be studied is that we may ultimately have a well-balanced history of our nation. For it must be remembered, as I have already tried to show, that our agrarian history is to be viewed not in the strict or narrow sense, but in the broad sense so as to include the whole life of the rural population, the influences which have affected its progress, and the influence its progress has in turn had on the course of events. Thus defined, the economic history of American agriculture is a constituent part of the history of the entire people, closely interwoven with other phases of our national progress; and to define it is to emphasize a new point of view in the study of American development. "The marking out of such a field is only a fresh example of the division of scientific labor; it is the provisional isolation, for the better investigation of them, of a particular group of facts and forces," in order that a true history of our national progress and development may finally be written.

LOUIS BERNARD SCHMIDT.

*The Iowa State College of
Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,
Ames.*

A LIST OF TOPICS ON THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRI- CULTURE.

INTRODUCTION.

- I. The Study of Economic History.
- II The Economic History of American Agriculture.

PART I.

THE BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

1607-1783.

- III. Geographic Influences in American History.
- IV. Indian Agriculture in America.
- V. Land Systems of the American Colonies.
- VI. Agriculture in the American Colonies.
- VII. Trade and Commerce of the American Colonies.

PART II.

THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF PIONEER AND PLANTER INTO THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

1783-1860.

A. The Revolution to the War of 1812.

- VIII. The Public Lands.
- IX. Agriculture in the Early National Period.
- X. Beginnings of Internal Trade.
- XI. Foreign Commerce and Shipping.

B. The War of 1812 to the Civil War.

- XII. The Settlement of the New West.
- XIII. The Public Lands.
- XIV. Agriculture in the Northern States:
Pioneer Farming.
- XV. Agriculture in the Southern States:
Economics of Slavery.
- XVI. Internal Trade and Transportation.

- XVII. Agriculture in Relation to Currency and Banking.
- XVIII. Foreign Commerce and Shipping.
- XIX. Agriculture in Relation to the Tariff.
- XX. Pioneer Life and Ideals.

PART III.

THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION AND THE OPENING OF THE FAR WEST. 1860-1900.

- XXI. General Features of the Agrarian Revolution.
- XXII. The Public Lands.
- XXIII. Agriculture in the North Atlantic States.
- XXIV. Agriculture in the South Atlantic States.
- XXV. Agriculture in the North Central States.
- XXVI. Agriculture in the South Central States.
- XXVII. The Range and Ranch Cattle Industry.
- XXVIII. Agriculture in the Western States.
- XXIX. Growth of Internal Trade and Domestic Markets.
- XXX. Expansion of Agricultural Exports and Foreign Markets.
- XXXI. Rise and Growth of Farmers' Organizations.
- XXXII. The Farmer as a Factor in Politics and Legislation.
- XXXIII. The Relation of the State to Agriculture.

PART IV.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY. 1900-1920.

- XXXIV. The Public Lands.
- XXXV. The New Agriculture.
- XXXVI. Recent Developments in Internal Trade.
- XXXVII. Recent Changes in Foreign Commerce.
- XXXVIII. Agriculture in Reconstruction.

INTRODUCTION.

I.

THE STUDY OF ECONOMIC HISTORY.

1. Ashley, W. J.—*Surveys: Historic and Economic* (1900), pp. 1-30.
2. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States*, in McLaughlin and Hart's *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), Vol. I, pp. 620-625.
3. Callender, G. S.—*The Position of American Economic History*, in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XIX, No. 1, October, 1913, pp. 80-87.
4. Cunningham, W.—*The Growth of English Industry and Commerce During the Early and Middle Ages*. Fifth edition (1910), pp. 6-27.
5. Day, Clive.—*Commercial and Industrial History in Secondary Schools*, in *The History Teacher's Magazine*, Vol. V, January, 1914, pp. 11-16.
6. Farnum, H. W.—*The Economic Utilization of History* (1913).
7. Robinson, J. H.—*The New History* (1912).
8. Seligman, E. R.—*The Economic Interpretation of History* (1902).
9. Turner, F. J.—*Social Forces in American History*, in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 2, January, 1911, pp. 217-233.
10. Wright, C. D.—*An Economic History of the United States*, in *Publications of the American Economic Association*. Third series, Vol. VI (1905), pp. 390-429.

II.

THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE AS A FIELD FOR STUDY.

1. Bolles, A. S.—*Industrial History of the United States*, 1878. Book I, pp. 1-181 on Agriculture and Horticulture. An historical survey

- of American agriculture from the beginning of the Colonial period to 1876 in fifteen chapters.
2. Brewer, W. N.—*History of American Agriculture*, in Tenth Census of the United States, Vol. III, Report on Cereal Production, pp. 131-141.
 3. Browne, D. J.—*Progress of Agriculture*, in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents. *Agriculture* (1857), pp. 1-50.
 4. Bullock, E. J.—*Selected Readings in Economics* (1907), Chapter IV, American Agriculture.
 5. Carver, T. N.—*Historical Sketch of Modern Agriculture*, in the author's *Principles of Rural Economics* (1911), Chapter II.
Historical Sketch of American Agriculture, in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*. Vol. IV (1909), pp. 39-71.
 6. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Eleventh edition, Vol. I, pp. 388-416. The history of agriculture in ancient, medieval, and modern times, with special emphasis on English and American agriculture.
 7. Flint, C. L.—*Agriculture in the United States (1607-1860)*, in *Eighty Years' Progress, 1861*, Vol. I, pp. 19-102.
 8. Holmes, G. K.—*Progress of Agriculture in the United States*, in Year Book of the Department of Agriculture (1899), pp. 307-334.
 9. Poore, B. P.—*History of Agriculture in the United States*, in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture (1866), pp. 498-527.
 10. Sanford, A. H.—*The Story of Agriculture in the United States* (1916).
 11. Schmidt, L. B.—*The Economic History of American Agriculture as a Field for Study*, in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Vol. III, No. 1 (1916), pp. 39-49. Reprinted in *The Historical Outlook*, Vol. X, No. 1, January, 1919, pp. 8-12.

12. Smith, J. R.—*Industrial and Commercial Geography*, Chapter II.
13. Trimble, W. J.—*The Agrarian History of the United States as a Subject for Research*, in *Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association*, Vol. VIII (1916), pp. 81-90.
14. Turner, F. J.—*The Significance of the Frontier in American History*, in *Annual Report of the American Historical Association* (1893), pp. 199-227. Reprinted in *Bullock's Selected Readings in Economics*, pp. 23-59.
The Frontier in American Development, in *McLaughlin and Hart's Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), Vol. II, pp. 61-64.
The Problem of the West, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 78, pp. 289-297.
15. Walker, F. A.—*The General Characteristics of American Agriculture*, *Tenth Census*, Vol. III, pp. xxxi-xxxiii.

PART I.
THE BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN
AGRICULTURE.

1607-1783.

III.

GEOGRAPHIC INFLUENCES IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1. Blodgett, J. H.—*Relation of Population and Food Products in the United States, 1850-1900*, United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Statistics, Bulletin No. 24.
2. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States* (Revised Edition of 1912), Chapter I.
3. Bowman, I.—*Forest Physiography*.
4. Brigham, A. P.—*Geographic Influences in American History* (1903).
Physiography of North America, in McLaughlin and Hart's *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), Vol. II, pp. 687-690.
5. Davenport, E.—*Influence of Conditions on Agricultural Practice*, in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV, pp. 90-97.
6. Farrand, L.—*Basis of American History*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. II, 1904, pp. 1-70.
7. Jefferson, M.—*The Anthropogeography of North America*, in *Bulletin of the American Geographic Society*, Vol. XLV, p. 161.
8. Johnson, Emory.—*History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States* (1915). Vol. I, Chapter I.
9. Marshall, L. C.; Wright, W. W., and Field, J. A.—*Materials for the Study of Economics* (1913), pp. 58-104.
10. Mill, H. R.—*International Geography* (1899). pp. 664-678, 715-750.
11. Powell, J. W.—*Physiographic Regions of the United States* (1896). Printed in *Physiogra-*

- phy of the United States. A series of monographs edited by Powell and others, pp. 65-100. The map is essential.
12. Semple, E. C.—*American History and Its Geographic Conditions* (1903).
Influence of Geographic Environment (1911).
 13. Shaler, N. S.—*The Effect of the Physiography of North America Upon Men of European Origin*, in Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of the United States*, Vol. IV, Introduction, pp. x-xxx. Reprinted in Bullock's *Selected Readings in Economics* (1907), Chapter I.
The United States of America, Vol. I (1894), Chapters I, II, III, VII, VIII, IX.
Nature and Man in America (1891).
 14. Shimek, B.—*The Pioneer and the Forest*, in *Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association*, Vol. III (1909-1910), pp. 96-105.
 15. Turner, F. J.—*Is Sectionalism in America Dying Away?* in *The American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. XIII, March, 1908, pp. 661-675, 811-819.
Sectionalism in the United States, in McLaughlin and Hart's *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), Vol. III, pp. 280-285.
 16. Van Hise, C. R.—*Conservation of Natural Resources of the United States* (1910), pp. 208-211, 268-277.
 17. *The Geographical Review*. A valuable source of information.
 18. *Thirteenth Census of the United States*, Vol. V, Appendix A, pp. 893-900.

IV.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE IN AMERICA.

1. Bruce, P. A.—*Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, Vol. I (1895), Chapter III.

2. Catlin, G.—*Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Conditions of the North American Indians* (1814).
3. Cook, O. F.—*The American Origin of Agriculture*, in *Popular Science Monthly*, Vol. 61, October, 1902, pp. 492-505.
4. Farrand, L.—*Basis of American History*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. II, 1904), pp. 70-262. Especially Chapters VI and X to XVII, inclusive. Chapter XVIII gives a good bibliography.
5. Fiske, John.—*Discovery of America*, Chapter I.
6. Frederici, G.—*Indianer und Anglo-Amerikaner*.
7. Holmes, G. K.—*Aboriginal Agriculture: The North American Indians*, in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV (1909), pp. 24-39.
8. Palmer, Edw.—*Food Products of the North American Indians*, in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1870, pp. 404-428.
9. Powell, J. W.—*The North American Indians*, Shaler's *The United States of America*, Vol. I, Chapter IV.
10. Prescott, Philander.—*Farming Among the Sioux Indians*, United States Patent Office Report, 1849, pp. 451-455.
11. Schoolcraft, H. R.—*Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States* (1851).
12. Smith, Capt. John.—*Description of Virginia*, in *Narratives of Early Virginia* (Original narratives of Early American History, edited by J. F. Jameson), pp. 90-97.
13. Roosevelt, Theodore.—*Winning of the West*, Vol. I, Chapters III, IV.
14. Will, G. F.; Hyde, G. E.—*Corn Among the Indians of the Upper Missouri* (1917).
15. Willoughby, C. C.—*The Virginia Indians in the*

Seventeenth Century. American Anthropologist, Vol. XI, No. 13.

Gardens of the New England Indians. American Anthropologist, Vol. VIII, No. I.

16. *Twelfth Census of the United States*, 1900, Vol. V, pp. 717-740. A review of agriculture on Indian reservations.
17. *Handbook of the North American Indians*, in Bulletin of the Bureau of Ethnology, No. 30.

V.

LAND SYSTEMS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

1607-1783.

1. Ballagh, J. C.—*Introduction to Southern Economic History: The Land System*, in Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1897, pp. 101-129.
2. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1912), pp. 48-50.
3. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States* (1916), pp. 22-27.
4. Bond, B. W.—*The Quit-Rent System in the American Colonies*, in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XVII, April, 1912, pp. 496-516.
The Quit-Rent System in the American Colonies, in Yale Historical Publications. *Miscellany*, Vol. VI, 1919.
5. Bruce, P. A.—*Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*. Vol. I, 1895, Chapter VIII.
6. Carver, T. N.—*Principles of Rural Economics*, pp. 64-70.
Historical Sketch of American Agriculture, in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV, pp. 41, 42.
7. Coman, Katherine.—*Industrial History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1910), pp. 32-38.

8. Donaldson, T.—*Public Domain* (Washington, 1884), pp. 465-476.
9. Eggleston, E.—*The Land Systems of the New England Colonies*, in Johns Hopkins University Studies, Fourth Series, 1886, pp. 449-600.
10. Eggleston, E.—*Transit of Civilization* (1900), Chapter VI.
11. Ford, Amelia C.—*Colonial Precedents of Our National Land System, as it Existed in 1800*, in Bulletin of University of Wisconsin, 1908.
12. Gould, C. P.—*The Land System in Maryland, 1720-1765*, in the Johns Hopkins University Studies, Series XXXI, No. 1, 1913, pp. 9-106.
13. Osgood, H. L.—*The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century*. Vol. I, Part II, Chapter II.
14. Shepherd, W. R.—*The Land System of Provincial Pennsylvania*, in Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1895, pp. 117-125.
15. Treat, Payson J.—*National Land System, 1785-1820* (1910), pp. 23-26.
16. Weeden, W. B.—*Economic and Social History of New England*, Vol. I, 1890, pp. 47-68.

VI.

AGRICULTURE IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

1607-1783.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1912), pp. 36-48, 65-75.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, 1916, pp. 28-41, 82-96, 106-114.
3. Brewer, W. N.—*History of American Agriculture*, in Tenth Census of the United States, Vol. III, Report on Cereal Production, pp. 133-137.

4. Bolles, A. S.—*Industrial History of the United States*, 1878, pp. 1-45.
5. Bruce, P. A.—*Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, 1895, Vol. I, Chapters IV, V, VI, VII, VIII; Vol. II, Chapters X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XXI.
6. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, 1909, pp. 6-28, 44-51, 69-77.
7. Carter, Landon.—*Landon Carter's Crop Book*, in *William and Mary's Quarterly*, Vol. XX, pp. 280-285; Vol. XXI, pp. 11-21.
8. Carver, T. N.—*Historical Sketch of American Agriculture*, in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV (1909), pp. 39-50.
9. Channing, E.—*History of the United States*, Vol. I (1905), Chapter XIX; Vol. II (1908), Chapter XIII.
10. Coman, K.—*Industrial History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1910), pp. 41-46, 48-63.
11. Eggleston, E.—*Husbandry in Colony Times*, in *The Century Magazine*, New Series, Vol. V, January, 1884, pp. 431-449.
12. Flint, C. L.—*Agriculture in the United States, 1607-1860*, in *Eighty Years' Progress* (1861), Vol. I, pp. 19-102. Also in *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture*, 1872, pp. 274-304.
13. Greene, E. B.—*Provincial America*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. VI (1905), Chapter XVI.
14. Holmes, G. K.—*Progress of Agriculture in the United States*, in *United States Department of Agriculture Yearbook*, 1899, pp. 308-312.
15. Jacobstein, M.—*The Tobacco Industry in the United States*, in *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. XXVI, No. 3, 1907, pp. 273-293.
16. O'Callaghan, E. B.—*Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York*,

- 1607-1778. (10 volumes.) See Index Volume under Agriculture, Wheat, Corn, Cattle, etc.
17. Sanford, A. H.—*Story of Agriculture in the United States*, 1915, Chapters II, III, IV, V, VI, VII.
 18. Weedon, W. B.—*Economic and Social History of New England*, 1890. See Index under Agriculture.
 19. Wright, C. W.—*Wool-Growing and the Tariff*, in *Harvard Economic Studies*, Vol. V, 1910, Chapter I.
 20. Anonymous.—*American Husbandry*. (2 vols., London, 1775.)

VII.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

1607-1783.

1. Andrews, C. M.—*Colonial Self-Government*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. V (1904), Chapter XIX.
2. Ashley, W. J.—*Commercial Legislation of England*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XIV, pp. 1-29. Also: *Surveys: Historic and Economic*, 1900, pp. 309-335.
3. Beer, G. L.—*Commercial Policy of England toward the American Colonies*, in *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. III, 1893, No. 2.
4. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1912), Chapters VI, VII.
5. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 69-81, 96-106, and Chapters IV, V.
6. Bruce, P. A.—*Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, 1895, Vol. II, Chapter XIX.
7. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic*

- History of the United States*, pp. 6-28, 51-68, and Chapters III, IV.
8. Channing, E.—*History of the United States*, Vol. II (1908), Chapter XVII; Vol. III (1912), Chapter XIII.
 9. Coman, Katharine.—*Industrial History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1910), pp. 73-88.
 10. Cunningham, W.—*The Growth of English Industry and Commerce*. Third edition, Vol. II, 1903, pp. 331-360, 471-483, 583-588.
 11. Day, Clive.—*History of Commerce*. (New edition, 1914.) Chapters XVIII, XXIII.
 12. DuBois, W. E. B.—*The Suppression of the African Slave Trade*, in *Harvard Historical Studies*, Vol. I, 1896, Chapters I to V, inclusive.
 13. Elliott, O. L.—*The Tariff Controversy in the United States*. Leland Stanford Junior University Monographs in History and Economics, No. 1, 1892, Chapter I.
 14. Greene, E. B.—*Provincial America*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. VI, 1905, Chapter XVII.
 15. Hill, William.—*Colonial Tariffs*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. VII, pp. 78-100.
 16. Johnson, E. R.—*History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States*, 1915, Vol. I, Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, X, XI.
 17. Osgood, H. L.—*American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century*, Vol. III, Chapter VII.
 18. Schmoller, Gustav.—*The Mercantile System*.
 19. Weeden, W. B.—*Economic and Social History of New England*, 1890, Vol. II, Chapters XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XIX, XX.

PART II.
THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF PIONEER AND
PLANTER INTO THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.
1783-1860.

VIII.
THE PUBLIC LANDS.
1783-1820.

1. Adams, H. B.—*Maryland's Influence Upon Land Cessions to the United States*, in Johns Hopkins University Studies, Third Series, 1885, pp. 7-54.
Washington's Interest in Western Lands, Ibid., pp. 55-77.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 237-239.
3. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 666-672.
4. Colgrove, K. W.—*The Attitude of Congress toward the Pioneers of the West*, in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. VIII, No. 1 (1910), pp. 3-129.
5. Donaldson, T.—*The Public Domain* (1884). See Table of Contents.
6. Ford, Amelia C.—*Colonial Precedents of Our National Land System as it Existed in 1800*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1908.
7. Hart, A. B.—*The Disposition of Our Public Lands*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. I, January, 1887, pp. 169-183. Printed also in Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics, pp. 254-266.
8. Hibbard, B. H.—*The Settlement of the Public Lands in the United States*, in *International Review of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 61, January, 1916, pp. 19-117. (A review of

federal land disposal rather than an account of the settlement of the public lands.)

9. Hill, R. T.—*The Public Domain and Democracy*, in *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. XXXVIII (1910), No. 1, Chapter II.
10. McMaster, J. B.—*History of the People of the United States*, Vol. III, Chapter XVI.
11. Pelzer, Louis.—*The Public Domain as a Field for Historical Study*, in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. XII (1914), pp. 568-578.
12. Sato, Shosuke.—*History of the Land Question of the United States*, in *Johns Hopkins University Studies*, Fourth Series (1886), pp. 5-60; 77-150.
13. Treat, P. J.—*The Public Lands and the Public Land Policy*, in *McLaughlin and Hart's Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), Vol. III, pp. 93-97. (See also bibliography appended to this article.)
The National Land System, 1785-1820. Especially chapters I, II, IV, V and XIV. For the Land Act of 1785, see pp. 395-400.
14. Welling, J. C.—*The States Rights Conflict Over the Public Lands*. *Papers of American Historical Association*, Vol. III, No. 2, 1889, pp. 411-432.
15. *American State Papers: Public Lands*. (Eight volumes). 1785-1837. Exceedingly valuable.

IX.

AGRICULTURE DURING THE EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD.

1783-1815.

1. Adams, Henry.—*History of the United States*, Vol. I (1889), Chapters I, II and VI.
2. Bassett, J. S.—*Federalist System*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XI, Chapter XIII.
3. Bidwell, P. W.—*Rural Economy in New England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Cen-*

- ture. Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. 20, April, 1916, pp. 319-353.
4. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1912), Chapter X.
 5. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. L.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, 1916, pp. 219-237.
 6. Brooks, W. E.—*The Agricultural Papers of George Washington*, 1919.
 7. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, 1909, pp. 180-182.
 8. Channing, E.—*History of the United States*, Vol. IV, Chapter I.
 9. Coxe, Tench.—*View of the United States of America, 1787-1797*. See Table of Contents.
 10. Dwight, T.—*Travels in New England and New York, 1796-1815*.
 11. Flint, C. L.—*Agriculture in the United States*, in *Eighty Years' Progress* (1861), Vol. I, pp. 19-102. Also article on Cotton Culture, pp. 102-124.
 12. Hammond, M. B.—*The Cotton Industry*. Publications of the American Economic Association, New Series, Part I, 1897, Chapter I.
 13. Haworth, P. L.—*George Washington: Farmer* (1915).
 14. McMaster, J. B.—*History of the People of the United States*, Vol. I, Chapter I; Vol. II, Chapter XII.
 15. Purcell, R. J.—*Connecticut in Transition, 1775-1818* (1918), Chapter IV.
 16. Sanford, A. H.—*The Story of Agriculture in the United States*, Chapters VII, VIII, IX, X, XI.
 17. Schouler, J.—*History of the United States*, Vol. I, pp. 240-246.
 18. Taylor, R. G.—*The Importance of the Agricultural Revolution*, in *The History Teacher's*

Magazine, Vol. VIII, No. 10, December, 1917,
pp. 342-344.

19. Wilstach, P.—*George Washington as a Planter and Country-Gentleman. Country Life in America*, Vol. XXX, June, 1916, pp. 31-33.
20. Washington, George.—*Letters from His Excellency, George Washington, to Arthur Young, Esq., F.R.S., and Sir John Sinclair, Bart, M.P., containing an account of his opinion on various questions in Agriculture, many particulars of the rural economy of the United States*. Published by Cotton and Stewart, Alexandria, Va., 1803.
21. Wright, C. W.—*Wool-Growing and the Tariff*. Harvard Economic Studies, Vol. V, 1910, Chapter II.
22. Anonymous.—*American Husbandry*. (London, 1775.)
23. For a partial list of references on agriculture published in the United States before 1815, see:
Bidwell, P. W.—*Rural Economy in New England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century*, in Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XX, April, 1916, pp. 392, 393.

X.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNAL TRADE.

1783-1815.

1. Bidwell, P. W.—*Rural Economy in New England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century*, in Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XX, April, 1916, pp. 251-293, 306-318.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, 1916, pp. 240-251.
3. Coxe, Tench.—*View of the United States of*

- America, 1787-1794.* (Philadelphia, printed in London, 1794.) See Table of Contents.
4. Gallatin, Albert.—*Report on Roads and Canals.* American State Papers, Miscellaneous, Vol. I, p. 724.
 5. Hammond, M. B.—*The Cotton Industry*, in Publications of the American Economic Association, New Series, Part I, 1897, Chapter VIII.
 6. Hulbert, A. B.—*Historic Highways of America.* (In sixteen volumes. See Index volume.)
 7. Johnson, E. R.—*History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States.* Vol. I, pp. 202-212.
 8. McMaster, J. B.—*History of the People of the United States.* Vol. III, Chapter XXII.
 9. Meyer, B. H.—*History of Transportation in the United States before 1860.* Chapters I, II, III.
 10. Ogg, F. A.—*The Opening of the Mississippi.*
 11. Pelzer, Louis.—*Economic Factors in the Acquisition of Louisiana.* Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Vol. VI (1912-1913), pp. 109-128.

XI.

FOREIGN COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

1783-1815.

1. Adams, Henry.—*History of the United States.* See Index to Volume IX.
2. Babcock, K. C.—*Rise of American Nationality.* *The American Nation*, Vol. XIII, Chapter III.
3. Bidwell, K. C.—*Rural Economy in New England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century*, in Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XX, April, 1916, pp. 294-305.
4. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States.* (Revised edition of 1912.) Chapters VIII, IX.

5. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, Chapter VI.
6. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 239-260.
7. Channing, Edward.—*History of the United States*, Vol. IV, Chapters II, V, XIV, XIX, XX.
8. Channing, Edward.—*The Jeffersonian System*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XII, Chapters XIII, XV, XVI.
9. Day, Clive.—*History of Commerce*, Chapters 45, 46, 47.
10. Johnson, E. R.—*History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States*, Vol. II, Chapters XXII, XXIII.
11. McMaster, J. B.—*History of the People of the United States*. Vol. I, Chapter III; Vol. II, Chapter VIII; Vol. III, Chapters XVIII, XIX.
12. Pitkins, Timothy.—*Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States*. Its Connections with Agriculture and Manufactures. (New York, 1817, Second Edition.)

XII.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NEW WEST.

1815-1860.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States*. (Revised Edition of 1912.) Chapter XIV.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*. Chapter XI.
3. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*. Chapter XII.
4. Clark, D. E.—*The Westward Movement in the Upper Mississippi Valley During the Fifties*. Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Histori-

- cal Association, Vol. VII (1913-1914), pp. 212-219.
5. Coman, K.—*Economic Beginnings of the Far West*, 1912. Especially Vol. II on American Settlers.
 6. Dodd, W. E.—*The Fight for the Northwest, 1860*, in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XVI, July, 1911, pp. 774-788.
 7. Faust, A. B.—*The German Element in the United States*, Vol. I, Chapters XII, XIII, XIV, XV.
 8. Flom, G. F.—*The Coming of the Norwegians to Iowa*, in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. III, pp. 347-383.
The Early Swedish Immigration to Iowa. Ibid, Vol. III, pp. 583-615.
The Danish Contingent in the Population of Early Iowa. Ibid, Vol. IV, pp. 220-224.
The Growth of the Scandinavian Factor in the Population of Iowa. Ibid, pp. 267-285.
 9. Garrison, G. P.—*Westward Extension*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVII, Chapters I, II.
 10. Commons, J. R.—*Documentary History of the American Industrial Society*, Vol. II. See Table of Contents, under Migration, Frontier Settlement, Frontier Society.
 11. Herriott, F.—*Whence Came the Pioneers to Iowa*, in *Annals of Iowa*, Third Series, Vol. VII, pp. 367-379, 446-465.
 12. Hibbard, B. H.—*History of Agriculture in Dane County, Wisconsin*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1904, Part I, Chapter III.
 13. McMaster, J. B.—*History of the People of the United States*, Vol. IV, Chapter 33; Vol. VII, Chapter 75; Vol. VIII, Chapter 95.
 14. Pooley, W. V.—*The Settlement of Illinois, 1830-1850*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1908, especially chapters III, IV, XI, XV.

15. Rowland, Dunbar.—*The Mississippi Valley in American History*, in Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Vol. IX, Part I (1915-1916), pp. 59-74.
16. Semple, E. C.—*American History and Its Geographic Conditions*, Chapter IX.
17. Shambaugh, B. F.—*The History of the West and the Pioneers*, in the Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1910, pp. 133-145.
18. Turner, F. J.—*The Significance of the Frontier in American History*, in Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1893, pp. 199-227. Reprinted in Bullock, *Selected Readings in Economics*, pp. 23-59.
The Frontier in American Development, in McLaughlin and Harts Cyclopedia of American Government, Vol. II, pp. 61-64.
The Problem of the West, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 78, pp. 289-297.
The Significance of the Mississippi Valley in American History. Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Vol. III, 1909-1910, pp. 159-184.
The Colonization of the West, 1820-1830, in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XI, No. 2, January, 1906, pp. 303-327.
The Rise of the New West. (*The American Nation*, Vol. XIV), Chapters V, VI, VIII.
19. Van der Zee, J.—*The Opening of the Des Moines Valley to Settlement*, in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. XIV, pp. 479-558.
The Hollanders of Iowa. The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1912.
The Coming of the Hollanders to Iowa, in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. IX, pp. 528-574.
20. *Statistical Atlas of the United States* (1914), pp. 13-19 for distribution of population by decen-

nial periods from 1790-1860. See also plates Nos. 1 to 10.

21. *Thirteenth Census of the United States: Abstract of the Census*, pp. 24, 25 (1913). This gives the population and rank of all the various states from 1790-1910.

XIII.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

1820-1862.

1. Ballagh, J. C.—*Introduction to Southern Economic History: The Land System*, in Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1897, pp. 101-129.
Southern Economic History: Tariff and Public Lands, in Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1898, pp. 223-263.
2. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States*. Revised Edition of 1912, pp. 263-266.
3. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 446-464.
4. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 673-692.
5. Commons, J. R.—*Horace Greeley and the Working Class Origins of the Republican Party*. *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 24, pp. 468-488.
Documentary History of American Industrial Society, Vol. VII, pp. 29-36, 285-364; Vol. VIII, pp. 21-78.
6. Colgrove, K. W.—*The Attitude of Congress toward the Pioneers of the West, 1820-1850*, in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. IX, 1911, pp. 196-302.
7. Donaldson, Thomas. — *The Public Domain* (Washington, 1884). See Table of Contents.

8. Du Bois, J. F., and Mathews, G. S.—*Galusha A. Grow: The Father of the Homestead Law*, 1917. A superficial study.
9. Esary, Logan.—*A History of Indiana* (1918), Vol. I, Chapter XV.
10. Ford, W. C.—*Public Lands of the United States*, in Lalor's *Cyclopedia of Political Science, Political Economy, and of the Political History of the United States*, 1884, Vol. III, pp. 460-479.
11. Haney, L. H.—*A Congressional History of Railways in the United States to 1850*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1908, Chapters XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX.
A Congressional History of Railways in the United States, 1850-1887. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1910, Chapters II, III, VI.
12. Hibbard, B. H.—*History of Agriculture in Dane County, Wisconsin*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1904, Part I, Chapter III.
13. Hill, R. T.—*The Public Domain and Democracy*, Columbia University Studies, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, 1910, Chapter II.
14. Macy, Jesse.—*Institutional Beginnings in a Western State (Iowa)*, in the Johns Hopkins University Studies, Vol. II, 1884, pp. 347-380.
15. Middleton, T. J.—*Andrew Johnson and the Homestead Law*, in *The Sewanee Review*, Vol. XV, July, 1907, pp. 316-320.
16. Sanborn, J. B.—*Congressional Grants of Land in Aid of Railways*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1899. Introduction and Chapters I, II, III, IV.
Political Aspects of Homestead Legislation. *American Historical Review*, Vol. VI, pp. 19-37.

17. Sato, Shosuke.—*History of the Land Question in the United States*. Johns Hopkins University Studies, 1886, pp. 148-181.
18. Sioussat, St. G. L.—*Andrew Johnson and the Early Phases of the Homestead Bill*, in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Vol. V, No. 3, December, 1918, pp. 253-287.
19. Shambaugh, B. F.—*History of the Constitutions of Iowa*, pp. 30-65.
Frontier Land Clubs or Claim Associations. Annual Report of the American Association, 1900, Vol. I, pp. 69-84. Also: *Constitution and Records of Claim Association of Johnson County, Iowa*.
20. Stephenson, George M.—*Political History of the Public Lands, 1840-1862* (1917).
21. Van der Zee, Jacob.—*The Oldest Land Titles in Iowa*, in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. XIII, pp. 416-428.
22. Welling, J. C.—*The Land Politics of the United States, 1888*.
23. Wellington, R. G.—*The Political and Sectional Influence of the Public Lands, 1828-1842*.
The Tariff and the Public Lands from 1828 to 1833, in Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1911, Vol. I, pp. 179-185.
24. Extended bibliographies on the public lands are given in Wellington, R. G.—*The Political and Sectional Influences of the Public Lands, 1828-1842* (1914), pp. 119-125, and Stephenson, G. W.—*The Political History of the Public Lands from 1840-1862* (1917), pp. 251-277.

XIV.

AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTHERN STATES: PIONEER FARMING.

1815-1860.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States*. (Revised Edition of 1912), pp. 266-274.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 464-484.
3. Caird, James.—*Prairie Farming in America*, 1859. Special attention given to prairie farming in Illinois, with brief surveys of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa.
4. Esary, Logan.—*A History of Indiana*, 1918, Vol. II, Chapter XXVIII.
5. Flint, C. L.—*Agriculture in the United States, 1607-1860. Eighty Years' Progress*, Vol. I, pp. 19-102.
6. Fuller, G. N.—*Economic and Social Beginnings of Michigan* (1916). See Index under Agriculture.
7. Gue, B. F.—*History of Iowa*, Vol. I, Chapter XXX.
8. Hibbard, B. H.—*History of Agriculture in Dane County, Wisconsin*. University of Wisconsin Bulletin, 1904, Part I, Chapters IV, V, VI.
9. Pooley, W. V.—*Settlement of Illinois, 1830-1850*. Bulletin of University of Wisconsin, 1905, Chapter XIV.
10. Robinson, E. V.—*Economic History of Agriculture in Minnesota*. Studies in Social Science, No. 3, 1915, Chapter III.
11. Sanford, A. H.—*The Story of Agriculture in the United States*, Chapters XII, XIII, XIV, XV.
12. Thompson, J. G.—*Rise and Decline of the Wheat Growing Industry in Wisconsin*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1909, Part I,

Chapter II; Part II, pp. 112-116, 121-130, 159.

13. Turner, F. J.—*Rise of the New West*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XIV, Chapters II, III, VI.
14. Wright, C. W.—*Wool-Growing and the Tariff*. Harvard Economic Studies, Vol. V, Chapters III, IV, V.
15. *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860*. Volume on Agriculture published in 1864. Introduction pp. viii-cxxix. Exceedingly valuable for the following: Agricultural Implements, pp. viii-x; Cereals (wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, and buckwheat), pp. xi-lxxiv; Minor Crops (peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes), pp. lxxiv-lxxxii; Dairy products, pp. lxxxii-lxxxvi; Wool, pp. lxxxvi-lxxxix; Flax, pp. lxxxix-xciii; Cotton, pp. xciii, xciv; Rice, pp. xciv, xcv; Hops, pp. xcv, xevi; Tobacco, pp. xevi-xeviii; Cane sugar, Maple sugar, Sorghum Molasses, and Honey, pp. xcix-ci; Beet sugar, pp. ci-cviii; Live stock (horses and mules, cattle, sheep, and swine), pp. cix-cxxix. Study especially the distribution of products according to geographic sections, and note the growing differentiation between northern agriculture under a system of small farms and free labor and southern agriculture under a system of large plantations and slave labor.
16. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1839 to 1862*. The Agricultural reports of the government were printed as a part of the reports of the Commissioner of Patents during this period.
17. *Annual Reports of the State Departments of Agriculture to 1860*. For Iowa, see the Reports of the *Iowa Agricultural Society*, from 1854 to 1860.

18. *State Census Reports to 1860*. For Iowa, see J. A. T. Hull's *Historical and Comparative Census of Iowa, 1836 to 1880*.
19. *An English Settler in Pioneer Wisconsin: The Letters of Edwin Bottomley, 1842-1850*. Edited by Milo M. Quaife, in Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Collections, Vol. XXV, 1918.
20. *The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil*. An Agricultural Journal published in Philadelphia from 1848 to 1857 (nine volumes). Continued under the name of the *Farmers' Magazine*, from July, 1857. Valuable for a study of northern and southern agriculture in the fifties.

XV.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES: ECONOMICS OF SLAVERY.

1815-1860.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States* (Revised Edition of 1812), Chapter XXI.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 476-484, and Chapter XVII.
3. Cairnes, J. E.—*The Slave Power* (1862), Chapters II, III, IV, V.
4. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, Chapter XV.
5. Commons, J. R.—*Documentary History of the American Industrial Society*. Volumes I and II on Plantation and Frontier. See Table of Contents to each volume. See especially Introductory Chapter by U. B. Phillips (editor of these two volumes), Vol. I, pp. 69-104.
6. De Bow, J. E. B.—*The Industrial Resources of the Southern and Western States*. (3 volumes, 1852.) See Table of Contents under appropriate headings. Vol. III contains also a

- good index. See especially Vol. II, pp. 205-263 on Negro Slavery.
7. Flint, C. L.—*Agriculture in the United States, in Eighty Years' Progress, 1861*, Vol. I, pp. 19-102. See Table of Contents, under appropriate headings.
 8. Hammond, M. B.—*The Cotton Industry*. Publications of the American Economic Association, New Series, No. 1, 1897, Chapters II, III. Printed also in Carver: *Selected Readings in Rural Economics*, pp. 267-301.
 9. Hart, A. B.—*Slavery and Abolition*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVI, Chapters IV, V, VI, VII.
 10. Helper, H. R.—*The Impending Crisis* (1860), pp. 11-122, 281-413.
 11. Ingle, Edward.—*Southern Sidelights*. A Picture of Social and Economic Life in the South a Generation before the Civil War, 1896.
 12. Jacobstein, M.—*The Tobacco Industry in the United States*, in the *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. XXVI, No. 3, 1907, Part I, Chapter II.
 13. McCay, C. F.—*Cotton Culture*, in *Eighty Years' Progress, 1861*, Vol. I, pp. 103-124.
 14. McMaster, J. B.—*History of the People of the United States*, Vol. VII, Chapter 76.
 15. Olmsted, F. L.—*Journeys and Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom*. (Two volumes, London, 1861.) A traveler's observations on cotton and slavery in the American Slave States. These two volumes are based on earlier volumes on journeys and investigations in the Southern States, by the same author.
 16. Page, T. N.—*The Old South* (1892).
 17. Phillips, U. B.—*The Economic Cost of Slave Holding in the Cotton Belt*, in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XX, pp. 257-275.

The Southern Black Belt, in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XI, pp. 257 and following, pp. 798 and following.

The Economics of the Plantation, in *The South Atlantic Quarterly*, Vol. II, pp. 231 and following.

The Plantation as a Civilizing Factor, in *The Sewanee Review*, Vol. XII, pp. 257 and following.

18. Rhodes, J. F.—*History of the United States, 1850-1877*, Vol. I, Chapter IV.
19. Smedes, Susan D.—*A Southern Planter*. A review of social life in the Old South (1887).
20. Stone, A. H.—*Some Problems in Southern Economic History*, in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XIII, No. 4, July, 1908, pp. 779-797. Exceedingly valuable study of slavery as an economic institution.
21. Von Holst, H.—*Constitutional History of the United States*, Vol. III, Chapter XVII.
22. *The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil*. An Agricultural Journal published in Philadelphia from 1848 to 1857 (nine volumes). Continued under the name of the *Farmers' Magazine*, from July, 1857. Valuable for a study of northern and southern agriculture in the fifties.
23. *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860*. Volume on Agriculture published in 1864. Introduction, pp. viii-cxxix. Exceedingly valuable for the following: Agricultural Implements, pp. viii-x; Cereals (wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat), pp. xi-lxxiv; minor crops (peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes), pp. lxxiv-lxxxii; Dairy products, pp. lxxxii-lxxxvi; Wool, pp. lxxxvi-lxxxix; Flax, pp. lxxxix-xciii; Cotton, pp. xciii, xciv; Rice, pp. xciv, xcv; Hops, xcv, xevi; Tobacco, pp. xevi-xcviii; Cane sugar, Maple sugar, Sorghum molasses and Honey, pp. xcix-ci; Beet sugar, pp. ci-cviii; Live stock (horses, and

mules, cattle, sheep and swine), pp. cix-cxxix. Study especially the distribution of products according to geographic sections, and note the growing differentiation between northern agriculture under a system of small farms and free labor and southern agriculture under a system of large plantations and slave labor.

24. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1830 to 1862.* The Agricultural reports of the government were printed as a part of the reports of the Commissioner of Patents during this period.
25. *Annual Reports of the State Departments of Agriculture to 1860.*
26. *State Census Reports to 1860.*

XVI.

INTERNAL TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

1815-1860.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States.* (Revised Edition of 1912.) Chapter XV and pp. 228-235. See map opposite page 232, showing railroads, canals, stage lines, and Cumberland road in 1850.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States,* Chapter XII.
3. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States,* Chapter VIII.
4. Cleveland, F. A., and Powell, F. W.—*Railroad Promotion and Capitalization in the United States,* Chapters I to XV, inclusive.
5. Cotterill, R. S.—*Southern Railroads and Western Trade, 1840-1850,* in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Vol. III, No. 4, March, 1917, pp. 427-441.
6. Day, Clive.—*History of Commerce.* New Edition of 1914, Chapter 48.

7. Esary, Logan.—*A History of Indiana*, 1910, Vol. I, Chapters XI, XVI; Vol. II, Chapter XXV.
8. Gephart, W. F.—*Transportation and Industrial Development in the Middle West*. The Columbia University Studies, Vol. XXXIV, No. 1, 1909. Chapters I, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII.
9. Haney, L. H.—*Congressional History of Railways in the United States to 1850*. Bulletin of University of Wisconsin, 1908.
10. Hibbard, B. H.—*History of Agriculture in Dane County, Wisconsin*, in Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin (1904), Part I, Chapter VI, Section II, pp. 134-142.
11. Hulbert, A. C.—*Historic Highways*, Vols. XIII, XIV.
12. Johnson, E. R.—*History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States*. Vol. I, pp. 212-223 and Chapter XIV.
13. MacDonald, W.—*Jacksonian Democracy*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XV, Chapter VIII.
14. McMaster, J. B.—*History of the People of the United States*, Vol. IV, Chapter 33; Vol. V, Chapter 44. (See maps opposite page 148, showing roads, canals, and steamboat routes in the United States in 1825; Vol. VII, Chapter 74.)
15. Meyer, B. H.—*History of Transportation in the United States before 1860*. (Washington, 1917.) Chapters IV to XVII, inclusive.
16. Phillips, U. B.—*History of Transportation in the Eastern Cotton Belt to 1860*.
17. Smith, T. C.—*Parties and Slavery*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVIII, Chapter V.
18. Ripley, W. Z.—*Railroads: Rates and Regulation*, Chapter I.
19. Robinson, E. V.—*Economic History of Agriculture in Minnesota*. Studies in the Social Sciences, No. 3, 1915, Chapter II.

20. Turner, F. J.—*Rise of the New West*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XIV, Chapters VII and XIII.
21. Way, R. B.—*The Mississippi Valley and Internal Improvements, 1825-1840*. Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Vol. IV, 1910-1911, pp. 153-180.
22. *United States Census of 1860*. Volume on Agriculture, Introduction, pp. cxxix-cxxxiv, cxliv-clxix.
23. Van der Zee, J.—*Roads and Highways of Territorial Iowa*, in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. III (1905), pp. 175-225.
24. *Niles Register* (75 volumes, 1812-1849). See Table of Contents to each volume.

XVII.

AGRICULTURE IN RELATION TO CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1816-1860.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States*. (Revised Edition of 1912.) Chapter XVII.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, Chapter XV.
3. Babcock, K.—*Rise of American Nationality*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XIII, Chapter XIII.
4. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, Chapter 11.
5. Catterall, R. C.—*Second Bank of the United States* (1902), pp. 33-35, 51-57, 61-67, 83-84, 89-91, 95-99, 101, 114-117, 130-131, 137-163, 167-169, 175, 183-185, 194, 235, 239-240, 289, 296, 316-317, 329-331, 347-348, 363-364.
6. Dewey, D. R.—*Financial History of the United States* (Fourth Edition, Revised 1912), pp.

143-161, 165-171, 197-237, 239-247, 252-262, 267-270.

7. Esary, Logan.—*A History of Indiana*, 1918. Vol. I, Chapter XVII.
8. Garrison, G. P.—*Westward Extension*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVII, Chapter XII.
9. Hart, A. B.—*Slavery and Abolition*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVI, Chapter XX.
10. Holdsworth, J. T., and Dewey, D. R.—*The First and Second Banks of the United States*. Report of National Monetary Commission. 1910.
11. MacDonald, Wm.—*Jacksonian Democracy*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XV, Chapters VII, XIII and pp. 285-291.
12. McMaster, J. B.—*History of the People of the United States*, Vol. III, pp. 379-390; IV, 235-239, 286-318, 484-510; V, 161-165, 413; VI, 1-10, 131-141, 146, 183-219, 308-310, 321-324, 337-340, 356-358, 378, 389-419, 530-547, 624-630; VII, 1-33, 42-49; VIII, 283-302.
13. Smith, T. C.—*Parties and Slavery*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVIII, Chapter XIII.
14. Turner, F. J.—*Rise of the New West*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XIV, Chapter IX.
15. *Niles Register* (75 volumes, 1812-1849). See Table of Contents to each volume.

XVIII.

FOREIGN COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

1815-1860.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States*. (Revised Edition of 1912.) Pp. 222-228.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, Chapter XIII.
3. Day, Clive.—*History of Commerce*, Chapters 49, 50.

4. De Bow, J. D. B.—*Industrial Resources of the Southern and Western States*. (3 volumes, 1852, 1853.) See Table of Contents to each volume under appropriate headings. Also Index to Volume III.
Review (40 volumes, 1846-1870).
5. Depew, C. M.—*One Hundred Years of American Commerce*, 2 volumes, 1895.
6. Hammond, M. B.—*The Cotton Industry*, in Publications of the American Economic Association, New Series, No. 1, 1897, Chapters IX and X.
7. Johnson, Emory.—*History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States* (1915). Vol. II, Chapter XXIV. See also pp. 356-359, 363-369, and 376-381 for Bibliography on the foreign commerce of the United States from 1789 to 1914.
8. Meeker, Royal.—*History of Shipping Subsidies*, in Publications of the American Economic Association, Third Series, Vol. VI (1905), No. 3, pp. 150-157.
9. Pitkin, Timothy.—*A Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States of America*. (Second Edition, 1835.)
10. Shaler, N. S.—*The United States of America*, Vol. I, pp. 536-558.
11. Sterns, W. P.—*The Foreign Trade of the United States, 1820-1840*, in *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. VIII, 1900, pp. 34-57, 452-490.
12. Turner, F. J.—*The Rise of the New West*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XIV, pp. 294-298.
13. Webster, W. C.—*A General History of Commerce*, 1903, pp. 355-387.
14. *Eighth Census of the United States*. Volume on Agriculture, Introduction, pp. cxxxvi-cliv.
15. *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*.
16. *Niles Register*. (75 volumes, 1811-1849.) See Table of Contents to each volume.

17. *Annual Report on the Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States*. (Annual since 1820.) Prepared from 1820 to 1866 in office of the Register of Treasury.

XIX.

AGRICULTURE IN RELATION TO THE TARIFF.

1816-1860.

1. Babcock, K.—*Rise of American Nationality*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XIII, Chapter XIV.
2. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States* (Revised Edition of 1912), pp. 172-173, 185-187.
3. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, Chapter X.
4. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 487-490, 498-503, 552-563.
5. Dewey, D. R.—*Financial History of the United States* (Fourth Edition. Revised 1912), pp. 161-165, 172-196, 237-239, 248-252, 262-267.
6. Garrison, G. P.—*Westward Extension*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVII, Chapter XII.
7. McMaster, J. B.—*History of the People of the United States*, Vol. IV, pp. 319-340; V, Chapter 46; VI, pp. 134-138, 167-169; VII, 58-66.
8. MacDonald, Wm.—*Jacksonian Democracy*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XV, Chapters V and IX.
9. Rhodes, J. F.—*History of the United States*, Vol. III, pp. 27-60.
10. Stanwood, E.—*American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century*, Vol. I, pp. 136-157, 166-290, 349-410; II, 14-37, 38-82.
11. Taussig, F. W.—*Tariff History of the United States*, Part I, Chapters I, II and III.
State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff (1893), pp. 252-385.

12. Turner, F. J.—*Rise of the New West*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XIV, pp. 143-147, 236-244, 314-332.
13. Wright, C. W.—*Wool Growing and the Tariff*. Harvard Economic Studies, Vol. V. See Index under Tariff.
14. *Annals of Congress*.—16th Congress, 1st Session, Vol. II, pp. 2034-2041 (Clay's Speech, April 26, 1820). 18th Congress, 1st Session, Vol. II, pp. 1964-1980, 1997-1998 (Clay's Speech, March 30, 31, 1824). Also p. 2370 (Randolph), and pp. 2403-2412; 2423-2424 (McDuffie).
15. *Congressional Debates*. Vol. IV, Part 2, pp. 2098, 2105-2109. Buchanan's speech, April 2, 1828, on relation of tariff to molasses and western grain interests.
16. *Niles Register*. (75 volumes, 1811-1849.) See Table of Contents to volumes dealing with the principal tariff bills of the period. Especially Volumes XXV, XXVI, on the Tariff of 1824.
17. *Tariff Acts from 1789 to 1909*. Sixty-first Congress, Second Session, Document No. 671. (1909.) See Table of Contents for Tariff Acts of this period.

XX.

PIONEER LIFE AND IDEALS.

1830-1860.

1. Aurner, C. R.—*Iowa Stories*, Book I, 1917; Book II, 1918.
2. Baird, E. T.—*Reminiscences of Life in Territorial Wisconsin*, in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. XV, pp. 205-267.
3. Brigham, Johnson.—*Frontier Life in Iowa in the Forties*, in *Magazine of History*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 23-28.

4. Brunson, Alfred.—*A Methodist Circuit Rider's Horseback Tour from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, 1835*, in Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. XV, pp. 264-291.
5. Brunson, Mrs. C. C.—*Sketch of Pioneer Life Among the Indians*, in Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 161-163.
6. Buck, S. J.—*Some Materials for the Social History of the Mississippi Valley in the Nineteenth Century*, in Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Vol. IV (1910-1911), pp. 139-151.
7. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 617-665.
8. Carr, C. D.—*The Illini: A Story of the Prairies*, 1904.
9. Cole, F. E.—*Pioneer Life in Kansas*, in Kansas Historical Society Collections, Vol. XII, pp. 353-358.
10. Coman, Katherine.—*Economic Beginnings of the Far West*, Vol. II, Chapter II.
11. Coe, E. D.—*Rock River Pioneering* (Wisconsin), in Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings, 1907, pp. 189 and following.
12. Commons, J. R.—*Documentary History of the American Industrial Society*, Vol. VII, Introduction.
13. Coolbaugh, F. C.—*Reminiscences of the Early Days of Minnesota, 1851-1861*, in Minnesota Historical Collections, Vol. XV, pp. 479-496.
14. Douglass, F. O.—*The Pilgrims of Iowa* (1911), Chapters I to VII.
15. Duffield, G. C.—*An Iowa Settler's Homestead*, in *The Annals of Iowa*, Third Series, Vol. VI (1903-1905), pp. 206-215.
Frontier Church Going, 1837. Ibid, pp. 266-275.
Youthtime in Frontier Iowa. Ibid, Vol. VII (1905-1907), 347-360.

16. Dunbar, S.—*History of Travel in America*. 4 volumes.
17. Esary, Logan.—*A History of Indiana*, 1918. Vol. I, Chapter XVIII; Vol. II, Chapters XXII, XXIV.
Pioneers of Morgan County, in Indiana Historical Society Publications, Vol. V, No. 5.
18. Flagg, Gershom.—*Pioneer Letters*, in Illinois State Historical Society Transactions (1910), pp. 139-183.
19. Fuller, J. N.—*Economic and Social Beginnings of Michigan*, 1916, pp. 482-488. See also Bibliography on Pioneer Life, pp. 572, 573.
20. Garland, Hamlin.—*Son of the Middle Border*, 1917.
21. Gue, B. F.—*History of Iowa*, 1903. Vol. I, Chapter XXX.
22. Hart, A. B.—*American History as Told by Contemporaries*. Vol. III, pp. 463-467, 520-523.
23. Ingham, W. H.—*Hardships of Pioneers in Northwestern Iowa*, in *The Annals of Iowa*, Third Series, Vol. V (1901-1903), pp. 135-142.
24. Johnson, C. B.—*Every Day Life in Illinois Near the Middle of the Nineteenth Century*, in Illinois State Historical Society Transactions, 1912, pp. 44-53.
25. Lacher, J. H. A.—*Taverns and Stages of Early Wisconsin*, in Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings, 1914, pp. 118-167.
26. Laut, A. C.—*Pioneer Women of the West*, in *Outing*, Vol. 51, pp. 686-698; Vol. 52, pp. 271-286, 413-423.
27. McCormack, T. J. (Editor).—*Memoirs of Gustav Koerner*.
28. McMaster, J. B.—*History of the People of the United States*, Vol. VII, Chapter 75.
29. Mathews, L. K.—*Expansion of New England*, Chapters VII, VIII, IX.

30. Norton, J. M.—*Early Schools and Pioneer Life*, in Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 107-110.
31. Palmer, S. M.—*Western Wisconsin in 1836*, in Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. VI, pp. 297-307.
32. Pooley, W. V.—*The Settlement of Illinois from 1830 to 1850*, Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin (1908), Chapters I, XIV.
33. Rodolf, Theodore.—*Pioneering in the Wisconsin Lead Region, 1834-1848*, in Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. XV, pp. 338-389.
34. Schouler, James.—*History of the United States*, Vol. III, pp. 507-531; IV, pp. 1-31.
35. Shaw, A. H.—*Story of a Pioneer*, 1905. Chapter II.
36. Sparks, E. E.—*Expansion of the American People*, pp. 238-248.
37. Thompson, O. C.—*Observations and Experiences in Michigan Forty Years Ago*, in Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections, Vol. I, pp. 395-402.
38. Thwaites, R. G.—*Wisconsin in Three Centuries*, 1906. Vol. II, Chapter XI.
39. Todd, John.—*Early Settlement and Growth of Western Iowa*, 1906.
40. Turner, F. J.—*Significance of the Frontier in American History*, in Annual Report of the American Historical Association. 1893. pp. 199-227. Reprinted in Bullock's Selected Readings in Economics, pp. 23-59.
The Colonization of the West, 1820-1830, in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XI (1906), pp. 303-327.
Dominant Forces in Western Life, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 79, pp. 433-436.
11. Vogel, W. F.—*Home Life in Early Indiana*, in *Indiana Magazine of History*, Vol. X, pp. 1-29, 284-320.

42. Walker, T. B.—*Memories of the Early Life and Development of Minnesota*, in Minnesota Historical Society Collections, Vol. XV, pp. 455-478.
43. Whitney, A. B.—*Some Western Border Conditions in the 50's and 60's*, in Kansas Historical Society Collections, Vol. XII, pp. 1-10.
44. Wilkinson, W. S.—*A Pioneer Settlement in Madison County*, in The Annals of Iowa, Third Series, Vol. VI (1903-1905), pp. 447-454.
45. *An English Settler in Pioneer Wisconsin: The Letters of Edwin Bottomley, 1842-1852*. Edited by M. M. Quaife. Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Collections, Vol. XXV, 1918.

PART III.
THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION AND THE
OPENING OF THE FAR WEST.

1860-1900.

XXI.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION.

1860-1900.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1912), Chapters XXII, XXIII.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, 1916, pp. 613-629.
3. Brewer, W. N.—*History of American Agriculture*, in Tenth Census of the United States, Vol. III, Report on Cereal Production, p. 141.
4. Carver, T. N.—*Historical Sketch of American Agriculture*, in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV, 1909, pp. 64-70.
Rural Economics, 1911, pp. 92-116.
5. Coman, Katherine.—*Industrial History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1910), Chapter IX.
6. Dewey, D. R.—*National Problems in The American Nation*, Vol. XXIV, 1907, Chapter I.
7. Fowler, F. H.—*Abandoned Farms*, in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV, pp. 102-106.
8. Johnson, E. R.—*History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States*, 1915, Vol. I, Chapter XV.
9. Kinley, David.—*The Center of Agricultural Production*, in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV, 1909, pp. 119-125.

10. Ross, J. B.—*The Agrarian Revolution in the Middle West*, in *The North American Review*, Vol. 190, 1909, pp. 376-391.
Agrarian Changes in the Middle West, in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XXV, 1910, pp. 625-637.
11. Sanford, A. H.—*The Story of Agriculture in the United States*, 1915, Chapters XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII.
12. Sparks, E. E.—*National Development in The American Nation*, Vol. XXIII, 1907, Chapter II.
13. Thornton, W. B.—*Revolution by Farm Machinery*, in *The World's Work*, Vol. VI, pp. 3766-3779.
14. Quaintance, H. W.—*The Influence of Farm Machinery on Production and Labor*, in Publications of the American Economic Association, Third Series, Vol. V, No. 4, November, 1904, pp. 1-103. Reprinted with omissions in Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics, pp. 32-100.
The Influence of Machinery on the Economic and Social Conditions of the Agricultural People, in Bailey's Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, Vol. IV, 1909, pp. 108-113.
15. Wright, C. D.—*Industrial Evolution of the United States*, 1897, Chapter XII.
16. Wright, C. W.—*Wool-Growing and the Tariff*, in Harvard Economic Studies, Vol. V (1910), Chapters VI, VII, VIII, IX.
17. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition). Vol. I, pp. 414-421. On agriculture in the United States. Good survey of agriculture for the period following the Civil War.
18. *Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia, 1861-1902*. Appears under the title of American Annual Cyclopedia for 1861 to 1875.
19. *Bailey's Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV, 1909, Chapters V, VI, VII, VIII, IX.

20. *Eighth Census of the United States*. Volume on Agriculture, Introduction.
21. *Tenth Census of the United States*, Volume III. See special reports on "The Cereals," "Flour Milling," "Meat Production," and "Tobacco."
22. *Twelfth Census of the United States*, Volumes V, VI. See especially Vol. V, pp. xvi-xxxvii for a review of "Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900."
23. *United States Department of Agriculture*. Annual Reports from 1862 to 1900 and Yearbooks from 1894 to 1900. See especially Annual Report of the Statistician printed in the Annual Report of the Department. See also Table of Contents under appropriate headings in both the Annual Reports and Yearbooks. The Yearbook for 1899 contains a number of papers presenting a resume of the development of agriculture in the United States in the Nineteenth Century and its conditions at the close of the century.
24. *State Departments of Agriculture*. Annual Reports from 1860 (or from beginning of publication if later than 1860) to 1900.
25. *Agricultural Periodicals*. See periodicals listed in Buck's *The Granger Movement*, in Harvard Historical Series, Vol. XIX, 1913, pp. 321-329.

XXII.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

1862-1900.

1. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 640-643.
2. Best, E. F.—*The Utilization of the Vacant Public Lands*, in *The National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. VIII, 1897, pp. 49-57.

3. Commons, J. R.—*Documentary History of the American Industrial Society*, Vol. IX, pp. 46-51.
4. Donaldson, T.—*The Public Domain* (Washington, 1884). See Table of Contents.
5. Haney, L. H.—*A Congressional History of Railways in the United States, 1850-1887*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1910. Book I, Chapters II, III.
6. Hill, R. T.—*The Public Domain and Democracy*, in *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. XXXVIII, 1910, Chapters VII, VIII. See also General Bibliography, pp. 241-249.
7. Ise, John.—*A Chapter in the Early History of the United States Forest Policy*, in *The Ames Forester*. Published by the Iowa State College, Vol. III, 1915, pp. 33-66.
8. McLaughlin, A. C., and Hart, A. B.—*Cyclopedia of American Government*, Vol. III, pp. 95-97.
9. Puter, S. A. D.—*Looters of the Public Domain* (1908). See Table of Contents, pp. 492-495.
10. Sanborn, J. B.—*Congressional Grants of Land in Aid of Railways*, in *Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin*, 1899. Chapters V, VI, VII, VIII. See also Appendix A on "The Use of Railroad Lands by States and Corporations," and Appendix B on "Bibliography."
11. West, Max.—*The Public Domain of the United States*, in *Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture*, 1898, pp. 325-354.
12. *The Public Domain*, in *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture*, 1868, pp. 454-471.
13. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office*, 1860 to 1900. (Department of the Interior.)
14. *Annual Reports of the State Land Offices*, 1860-1900.
15. *Land Laws of the United States*. (2 volumes. Washington, 1884.)

XXIII.

AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATES.

1860-1900.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

1. Fowler, F. H.—*Abandoned Farms*, in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV, pp. 102-106.
2. Hartt, R. L.—*The Regeneration of New England*, in *Outing*, Vol. 64 (1900), pp. 504-509.
3. Hibbard, B. H.—*Tenancy in the North Atlantic States* in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 105-117. Reprinted in Carver's *Selected Readings in Rural Economics* (1916), pp. 498-507.
4. Morgan, Philip, and Sanborn, A. F.—*The Problems of Rural New England*, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 79 (1897), pp. 577-598.
5. Sanborn, A. F.—*The Future of Rural New England*, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 80 (1897), pp. 74-83.
6. *Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900*, in *Twelfth Census of the United States* (1900), Vol. V, pp. xvi-xxxv.
7. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition). For states composing the North Atlantic Group.
8. *Farming in New England*, in *Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture*, 1870, pp. 255-267.
9. *Disastrous Effects of the Opening of the West on New Hampshire Agriculture*, in *Annual Report of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture*, 1887.
10. *United States Census Reports* for 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900. See volumes on "Population" and "Agriculture," for reports

on the states composing the North Atlantic Group.

11. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, printed in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.
12. *Annual Reports of the State Departments of Agriculture of the States Composing the North Atlantic Group*. The Massachusetts and New York reports are especially valuable.
13. *Agricultural Periodicals*.

XXIV.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES. 1860-1900.

Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

1. Arnold, B. W.—*The History of the Tobacco Industry in Virginia from 1860 to 1894*, in the Johns Hopkins University Studies, 1897.
2. Brooks, P. E.—*The Agrarian Revolution in Georgia, 1865-1912*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1914.
3. Hammond, M. B.—*The Cotton Industry*, in Publications of the American Association, New Series, No. 1, Part I, 1897, Chapters IV, V, VI, VII.
4. Hibbard, B. H.—*Tenancy in the Southern States*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXVII, 1913, pp. 482-496. Reprinted in Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics, pp. 523-535.
5. Jacobstein, M.—*The Tobacco Industry*, in the Columbia University Studies, Vol. XXVI (1907), No. 3, Part II, Chapters I to VII, inclusive.
6. *Status of Virginia Agriculture in 1870*, in Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1870, pp. 267-291.

7. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition).
For states composing the South Atlantic Group.
8. *Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900*,
in Twelfth Census of the United States, Vol.
V, pp. xvi-xxxv.
9. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, in the Annual
Reports of the United States Department of
Agriculture.
10. *Annual Reports of the Departments of Agricul-
ture of the States Composing the South Atlan-
tic Group*.
11. *United States Census Reports* for 1860, 1870,
1880, 1890 and 1900. Volumes on "Popula-
tion" and "Agriculture." Consult these re-
ports for the states of the South Atlantic
Group.
12. *Agricultural Periodicals*.
13. For General Bibliography on *The New South,
1870-1895*, see Channing, Hart, and Turner's
Guide to the Study and Reading of American
History (Revised edition, 1912), pp. 536-538.

XXV.

AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES. 1860-1900.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin,
Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska,
North Dakota and South Dakota.

1. Bentley, A. F.—*Condition of the Western Farmer
as Illustrated by the Economic History of a
Nebraska Township*, in the Johns Hopkins
University Studies, Vol. 11, pp. 285-370.
2. Brooks, E. C.—*The Story of Corn and the
Westward Migration*, 1916.
3. Casson, H. N.—*The Romance of the Reaper*,
1908.
Cyrus Hall McCormick: His Life and Work,
1909.

4. Coulter, J. L.—*Industrial History of the Valley of the Red River of the North*, in Publications of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Vol. III, pp. 28-115.
5. Dondlinger, P. T.—*The Book of Wheat*, 1916. An economic history and practical manual of the wheat industry.
6. Edgar, W. C.—*The Story of a Grain of Wheat*, 1903.
7. Fite, E. D.—*Agricultural Development of the West during the Civil War*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XX, 1906, pp. 259-278. Reprinted in substantially the form as Chapter I in the same author's *Social and Industrial Conditions in the North during the Civil War*, 1910.
8. Grinnell, J. B.—*Sheep on the Prairies*, in Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1862, pp. 300-312.
9. Harger, C. M.—*The New Era in the Middle West*, in *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 97, July, 1898, pp. 276-282.
10. Hedrick, W. O.—*Social and Economic Aspects of Michigan History*, in Michigan Historical Society Collections, Vol. XXXIX, pp. 327-342.
11. Hibbard, B. H.—*History of Agriculture in Dane County, Wisconsin*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1904, Part II, Chapters I to VII, inclusive.
Tenancy in the North Central States, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXV, 1911, pp. 710-729. Reprinted in Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics, 1916, pp. 508-522.
12. Mappin, W. F.—*Farm Mortgages and the Small Farmer*, in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. IV, 1889, pp. 433-451.
13. Merk, Frederick.—*The Economic History of Wisconsin during the Civil War Decade*, in

Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

14. MacDonald, James.—*Food from the Far West, or American Agriculture with Special Reference to the Beef Production and Importation of Dead Meat from America to Great Britain.* (London, 1878.)
15. Robinson, E. V.—*Economic History of Agriculture in Minnesota*, in *University of Minnesota Social Science Studies*, No. 3, 1915, Chapters IV, V.
16. Ross, J. B.—*The Agrarian Revolution in the Middle West*, in *The North American Review*, Vol. 190 (1909), pp. 376-391.
Agrarian Changes in the Middle West, in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XXV, 1910, pp. 625-637.
17. Smalley, E. V.—*The Isolation of Life on Prairie Farms*, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 72 (1893), pp. 378-382.
18. Thompson, C. W.—*Movement of Wheat-Growing*, in *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XVIII, 1904, pp. 570-584.
19. Thompson, J. G.—*The Rise and Decline of the Wheat-Growing Industry in Wisconsin*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1907, Part II, Chapters II to X, inclusive.
20. Thwaites, R. G.—*Cyrus Hall McCormick and the Reaper*, in *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, 1909, pp. 234-259.
21. Turner, F. J.—*The Middle West*, in *The International Monthly*, Vol. IV, pp. 794-820.
22. Webster, E. H.—*Fifty Years of Kansas Agriculture*, in *Kansas Historical Society Collections*, Vol. XII, pp. 60-64.
23. Wright, C. W.—*Wool-Growing and the Tariff*, in *Harvard Economic Studies*, Vol. V, 1910, Chapters VI, VII, VIII.

24. Brewer, W. H.—*Cereal Production* (special report), in the Tenth Census of the United States (1880), Vol. III, pp. 381-553.
25. Neftel, Knight.—*Flour-Milling* (special report), in Tenth Census of the United States (1880), Vol. III, pp. 561-582.
26. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition). For states of North Central Group.
27. *Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900*, in Twelfth Census of the United States (1900), Vol. V, pp. xvi-xxxv.
28. *United States Census Reports* of 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900. Volumes on "Population" and "Agriculture." Consult reports on states of the North Central Group.
29. *Statistical Atlas of the United States* (1914), pp. 13-19 for distribution of population by decennial periods. See also maps showing distribution of population.
30. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.
31. *Annual Reports of the State Departments of Agriculture for the States of the North Central Group*.
32. *Agricultural Periodicals*.

XXVI.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL STATES. 1860-1900.

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi,
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

1. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 605-608, 627-629.
2. Coman, Katharine.—*Industrial History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1910), pp. 307-312.

3. Garner, J. W.—*Reconstruction in Mississippi* (1901), Chapter IV.
4. Grady, H. W.—*Cotton and Its Kingdom*, in *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 63, 1881, pp. 719-734.
The New South, 1890.
5. Hammond, M. B.—*The Cotton Industry*, in Publications of the American Economic Association. New Series. No. 1, Part I, 1897, Chapters IV, V, VI, VII.
The Southern Farmer and the Cotton Question, in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XII, 1897, pp. 450-475.
6. Hart, A. B.—*The Southern South*, 1910.
7. Hibbard, B. H.—*Tenancy in the Southern States*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 482-496.
8. Holmes, G. K.—*Peons of the South*, in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. IV, 1893, pp. 265-274.
9. Jacobstein, M.—*The Tobacco Industry in the United States*, in the *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. XXVI, 1907, No. 3, Part II, Chapters I to VII, inclusive.
10. Loring, F. W., and Atkinson, C. J.—*Cotton Culture and the South Considered with Reference to Emigration*, 1869.
11. Paxson, F. L.—*The New Nation*, in the *Riverside History of the United States*, Vol. IV, 1915, Chapter XII.
12. Scherer, J. A. B.—*Cotton as a World Power*, 1916, Book VI.
13. Stone, A. H.—*Some Problems in Southern Economic History*, in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XIII, No. 4, 1908, pp. 779-797.
Studies in the American Race Problem, 1908, Part II, Chapters III, IV, V.
14. *Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900*, in *Twelfth Census of the United States* (1900), Vol. V, pp. xvi-xxxv.

15. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition).
For states of the South Central Group.
16. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.
17. *United States Census Reports* of 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900. Volumes on "Population" and "Agriculture." Consult these volumes for the states of the South Central Group.
18. *Annual Reports of the State Department of Agriculture for the States of the South Central Group*.
19. *Agricultural Periodicals*.
20. General Bibliography on *The New South*, from 1870 to 1895, is given in Channing, Hart, and Turner's *Guide to the Study and Reading of American History* (Revised edition, 1912), pp. 536-538.

XXVII.

THE RANGE AND RANCH CATTLE INDUSTRY.

1860-1900.

1. Barker, R. M.—*The Economics of Cattle-Ranching in the Southwest*, in *The Review of Reviews*, Vol. XXIV, 1901, pp. 305-313.
2. Chapman, Arthur.—*The Last War for the Cattle Range*, in *Outing*, Vol. 46, 1905, pp. 668-675.
3. Cunniff, M. G.—*The 101 Ranch*, in *The World's Work*, Vol. 11, 1906, pp. 7219-7228.
4. Gordon, Clarence.—*Meat Production*, in Tenth Census of the United States (1880), Vol. III, pp. 965-1116.
5. Harger, C. M.—*Cattle Trails of the Prairies*, in *Scribner's Magazine*, Vol. XI, pp. 732-742.
6. Hough, Emerson.—*The Story of the Cowboy*, 1898.
7. Howard, R. R.—*The Passing of the Cattle King*, in *The Outlook*, Vol. 98, 1911, pp. 195-204.

8. Laut, A. C.—*The Passing of the Ranch*, in *Collier's*, Vol. 43, 1909, pp. 18-19.
9. Love, C. M.—*History of the Cattle Industry in the Southwest*, in *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XIX, No. 4, April, 1916, pp. 370-399; Vol. XX, No. 1, July, 1916, pp. 1-18.
10. McCoy, J. G.—*Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest*, 1874.
11. Nimmo, Joseph.—*Report in Regard to the Range and Ranch Cattle Business of the United States*, in Annual Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States, 1885, pp. 95-294, with five maps. United States Treasury Department, Bureau of Statistics. Reprinted without the maps as House Executive Document, No. 267. Forty-eighth Congress, Second Session, 1884-1885. An exceedingly valuable and indispensable report. Map No. 1 is essential.
12. Roosevelt, T.—*In Cowboy Land*, in *The Outlook*, Vol. 104, 1913, pp. 148-172.
A Sheriff's Work on a Ranch, in *The Century Magazine*, Vol. XXXVI, 1888, pp. 39-51.
13. Steger, H. P.—*Photographing the Cowboy as He Disappears*, in *The World's Work*, Vol. XVII, 1909, pp. 11111-11124.
14. Strother, T.—*The Last of the Cattle Kings*, in *The World's Work*, Vol. XVI, 1908, pp. 10680-10683.
15. White, S. E.—*Round-up Days*, in *Outing*, Vol. 51, 1907, pp. 45-52, 127-140, 321-329.
16. Wyeth, N. C.—*Day with the Round-up*, in *Scribner's Magazine*, Vol. XXXIX, 1906, pp. 285-290.
17. *The Pastoral Lands of America*, in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1870. pp. 301-310.
18. *The Texas Cattle Trade*, in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1870, pp. 346-352.

XXVIII.

AGRICULTURE IN THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

1860-1900.

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico,
Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California,
Oregon, and Washington.

1. Brigham, A. P.—*Geographic Influences*, Chapters VIII, IX, X.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 622-627.
3. Bowman, Isaiah.—*Forest Physiography*. See Table of Contents.
4. Berglund, A.—*The Wheat Situation in Washington*, in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 489 and following.
5. Coman, Katherine.—*Economic Beginnings of the Far West* (1912), Vol. II, pp. 291-306.
6. Davis, A. P.—*Reclamation of the Arid West by the Federal Government*, in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 203-218.
7. Dunn, H. D.—*California: Her Agricultural Resources*, in *Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture*, 1866, pp. 581-610.
8. Hibbard, B. H.—*Tenancy in the Western States*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXVI (1912), pp. 363-376. Reprinted in *Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics*, pp. 536-546.
9. Hill, J. J.—*Highways of Progress*.
10. Mead, Elwood.—*Rise and Future of Irrigation in the United States*, in *Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture*, 1899, pp. 591-612.

11. Newell, F. H.—*Irrigation and Irrigated Lands*, in McLaughlin's and Hart's *Cyclopedia of American Government*, Vol. II, pp. 239-244.
Irrigation in the United States (1906).
12. Paxson, F. L.—*The Last American Frontier* (1910).
13. Pyle, J. G.—*The Life of James J. Hill* (1917).
14. Schafer, Joseph.—*The Pacific Northwest*.
15. Smalley, F. V.—*The Future of the Great Arid West*, in *The Forum*, Vol. XIX, pp. 467-475.
Our Sub-Arid Belt, in *The Forum*, Vol. XXI (1896), pp. 486-493.
16. Smythe, W. E.—*The Conquest of Arid America* (1905).
17. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition).
Articles on the states composing the Western Group.
18. *Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900*, in Twelfth Census of the United States (1900), Vol. V, pp. xvi-xxxv.
19. *Agricultural Resources of Wyoming Territory*, in Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1870, pp. 548-559.
20. *Agricultural Topography and Resources of Montana Territory*, in Annual Report of United States Department of Agriculture, 1871, pp. 431-448.
21. *From Cattle Range to Orange Grove*, in Southern California Historical Society Publications, Vol. VIII, Part 3, pp. 145-157.
22. *Early Farming in Umatilla County*, in *Oregon Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. XVI, pp. 343-349.
23. *United States Census Reports* for 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900. Volumes on "Population" and "Agriculture" for reports on the western states.
24. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

25. *Annual Reports of the State Departments of Agriculture in the Western States.*
26. *Agricultural Periodicals.*

XXIX.

GROWTH OF INTERNAL TRADE AND DOMESTIC MARKETS.

1860-1900.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States* (Revised Edition of 1912), Chapters XXIV, XXV.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 644-651, 655-686.
3. Coulter, E. M.—*Effects of Secession Upon the Commerce of the Mississippi Valley*, in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Vol. III, No. 3 (1916), pp. 275-300.
Commercial Intercourse with the Confederacy, 1861-1865, in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Vol. V, No. 4 (1919), pp. 377-395.
4. Fite, E. D.—*Social and Industrial Conditions in the North During the Civil War* (1910), Chapter III.
5. Johnson, E. R.—*History of the Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States* (1915), Vol. I, pp. 270-282.
6. Lord, Daniel.—*The Effect of Secession on the Commercial Relations between North and South* (1861).
7. Merk, F.—*Economic History of Wisconsin Territory During the Civil War Decade*. Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Studies, Vol. I, 1916, Chapters VIII, IX, X, XI, XIII, XIV, XV. See also map at the beginning of the volume.
8. Ripley, W. Z.—*Railroads: Rates and Regulation*.

9. Sparks, E. E.—*National Development*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XXIII (1907), Chapter XVIII.
10. Veblen, T. B.—*The Price of Wheat Since 1867*, in *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. I, 1892, pp. 68-103.
11. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture. Consult those portions of the Statistician's Reports which treat of the growth of the grain, live-stock, and cotton markets. See especially the Report of the Statistician for 1876.
12. *Annual Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States*. United States Treasury Department. Bureau of Statistics. Issued from 1876 to 1891, as Part II of the Annual Report on Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States during this period. These reports contain a large amount of valuable historical material. The report for 1887 is especially valuable for the statistical information concerning the trade in the Mississippi River. No statistics on internal trade were compiled between 1892 and 1899, except G. G. Tunnell's *Lake Commerce* (1899).
13. *Annual Report of the Chicago Board of Trade* (1858-1900).
14. *Annual Report of the New York Chamber of Commerce* (1855-1900).
15. *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (1865-1900).
16. *The Journal of Commerce* (1827-1900).

XXX.

EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

1860-1900.

1. Austin, O. P.—*Imports and Exports of Agricultural Products*, in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV, pp. 18-22.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 651-655.
3. Chapman, S. J.—*History of Trade Between the United Kingdom and the United States* (1899).
4. Day, Clive.—*History of Commerce* (New Edition, 1914), Chapters 51, 52, 53.
5. Evans, C. H.—*Domestic Exports from the United States to All Countries, 1789-1882* (1884).
6. Hammond, M. B.—*The Cotton Industry*, in Publications of the American Economic Association, New Series, No. 1, Part I, 1897, Chapters X, XI.
7. Jacobstein, M.—*The Tobacco Industry in the United States*, in the *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. XXVI (1907), No. 3, Part II, Chapter VI.
8. Huebner, G. G.—*Agricultural Commerce* (1915), pp. 371-373.
9. Johnson, E. R.—*History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States* (1915), Chapters XXV, XXVI. See also pages 356-359, 363-369, and 376-381 for Bibliography on the foreign commerce of the United States from 1789 to 1914.
10. Schmidt, L. B.—*The Influence of Wheat and Cotton on Anglo-American Relations During the Civil War*, in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. XVI (1918), pp. 400-439.

11. Shaler, N.—*The United States of America*, Vol. I, pp. 558-569.
12. Webster, W. C.—*General History of Commerce* (1903), Chapter XXIX.
13. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture. Consult these portions of the Statistician's Reports which treat of the export trade in grain, live stock products, and cotton.
14. *Annual Report on the Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States*. Prepared from 1820 to 1866 in the office of the Register of the Treasury and from 1866 to 1903 by the Bureau of Statistics which was connected with the United States Treasury Department.
15. *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (Annual since 1878). Bureau of Statistics.
16. *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance* (Monthly since 1896). The following monographs are especially valuable:
 - “American Commerce, 1821-1898” (June, 1899).
 - “The Grain Trade of the United States” (January, 1900).
 - “The Provision Trade of the United States” (February, 1900).
 - “The Cotton Trade of the United States” (March, 1900).

XXXI.

THE RISE AND GROWTH OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

1865-1900.

1. Adams, C. F.—*The Granger Movement*, in *The North American Review*, Vol. 120 (1875), pp. 394-424.
2. Adams, H. B. (Editor).—*History of Co-operation in the United States*, in Johns Hopkins University Studies, Vol. VI (1888), 540 pp. Monographic studies by geographic divisions.

3. Atkeson, T. C.—*Semi-Centennial History of the Patrons of Husbandry* (1916).
4. Bemis, E. W.—*The Discontent of the Farmer*, in *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. I (1893), pp. 193-213.
5. Buck, S. J.—*The Granger Movement*, in *Harvard Historical Studies*, Vol. XIX (1913). The best treatment of this subject.
6. Butterfield, K. L.—*Farmers' Social Organizations*, in *Bailey's Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV, pp. 289-297.
The Grange, in *The Forum*, Vol. XXXI (1901), pp. 231-242.
7. Detrick, C. R.—*Effects of the Granger Acts*, in *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. II (1903), pp. 237-256.
8. Emerick, C. F.—*An Analysis of Agricultural Discontent in the United States*, in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XI (1896), pp. 433-463, 601-639; XII (1897), pp. 93-127. Reprinted in *Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics*, pp. 699-763.
9. Martin, E. W.—*History of the Grange Movement* (1874).
10. Periam, Jonathan.—*The Groundswell* (1874).
11. Pierson, C. W.—*The Rise of the Granger Movement*, in *Popular Science Monthly*, Vol. XXXII (1897), pp. 199-208. Reprinted in *Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics*, pp. 645-657.
The Outcome of the Granger Movement, in *Popular Science Monthly*, Vol. XXXII (1888), pp. 368-373. Reprinted in *Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics*, pp. 658-665.
12. *Condition of Agriculture in the Cotton States*, in *Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture* (1874), pp. 215-238..

13. *History of Our Rural Organizations*, in Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture (1875), pp. 437-468.
14. *Bibliography on the Granger Movement* is given in Buck's *The Granger Movement*, Harvard Historical Studies, Vol. XIX (1913), pp. 315-351. Extensive and well classified. Contains references to related subjects such as The Farmers' Alliance and the Populist Movement. Indispensable.

XXXII.

THE FARMER AS A FACTOR IN POLITICS AND LEGISLATION.

1860-1900.

1. Ashley, N. B.—*The Riddle of the Sphinx*. A discussion of the economic questions relating to agriculture, land, transportation, money, taxation, and cost of interchange. A consideration of possible remedies for existing inequalities, and an outline of the position of agriculture in the industrial world with a comprehensive history of the leading farm organizations, their constitutions and by-laws. (Des Moines, Iowa, 1890.)
2. Chamberlain, H. R.—*Farmers' Alliance and Other Political Parties*, in *The Chautauquan*, Vol. XIII (1891), pp. 338-342.
The Farmers' Alliance: What it Aims to Accomplish (1891).
3. Dewey, D. R.—*Financial History of the United States* (Fourth Edition, Revised, 1912), Chapters, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX.
4. Drew, F. M.—*The Present Farmers' Movement*, in *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. VI (1891), pp. 282-310.
5. Dunning, N. A. (Editor).—*The Farmers' Alliance History and Agricultural Digest* (1891), pp. 742.

6. Haynes, F. E.—*Third Party Movements Since the Civil War with Special Reference to Iowa* (1916).
James Baird Weaver (1919).
7. Hormell, O. C.—*Populist Party*, in McLaughlin and Hart's *Cyclopedia of American Government*, Vol. II, pp. 757-758.
8. Libby, O. H.—*A Study of the Greenback Movement*, in *Wisconsin Academy Transactions*, Vol. XII, Part II, pp. 530 and following.
9. McVey, T. L.—*The Populist Movement*, in *Economic Studies*, Vol. I, No. 3 (1896), pp. 131-202. Bibliography, pp. 202-209.
10. Merk, F.—*Economic History of Wisconsin During the Civil War Decade*. Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Studies, Vol. I (1916), Chapter XII.
11. Noyes, A. D.—*Forty Years of American Finance, 1865-1907*.
12. Paxson, F. L.—*The New Nation*, in the *Riverside History of the United States* (1915), Chapters II, IV, XI, XIII, XIV.
13. Peffer, W. A.—*The Farmers' Defensive Movement*, in *The Forum*, Vol. VIII (1889), pp. 463-473.
14. Ruggles, C. O.—*The Economic Basis of the Greenback Movement in Iowa and Wisconsin*, in *Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association*, Vol. VI (1912-1913), pp. 142-165.
15. Stanwood, E.—*History of the Presidency*, Vol. I, Chapters XXX, XXXI.
16. Turner, F. J.—*The Problem of the West*, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 78, pp. 289 and following.
17. Walker, C. S.—*The Farmers' Movement*, in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. IV (1894), pp. 790-798.
18. Wildman, M. S.—*Money Inflation*.

19. Woodburn, J. A.—*Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States* (Second edition, 1914), Chapter VIII.
20. *Magazines and Periodicals.*

XXXIII.

THE RELATION OF THE STATE TO AGRICULTURE.

1862-1900.

1. Aurner, C. R.—*History of Education in Iowa*, Vol. IV (1916), Part II. An account of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts from date of establishment in 1858 to 1916.
2. Bailey, L. H.—*Relations of Government to Agriculture*, in McLaughlin and Hart's *Cyclopedia of American Government*, Vol. I, pp. 19-20.
Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, Vol. IV, Chapter VIII: "Education by Means of Agriculture," and Chapter IX: "Governmental and Legal Aid and Control." Chapter IX consists of fifteen articles by different authorities on selected phases of this subject.
The State and the Farmer (1908).
3. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition), pp. 420-421, 422.
4. James, E. J.—*Origin of the Land Grant Act of 1862*, University of Illinois Studies, Vol. IV, No. 1, 1910.
5. Greathouse, C. H.—*Historical Sketch of the United States Department of Agriculture*. United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 3.
6. Learned, H. B.—*The President's Cabinet*, pp. 292-345.
7. Moore, Charles.—*Department of Agriculture*, in McLaughlin and Hart's *Cyclopedia of American Government*, Vol. I, pp. 15-19.

8. True, A. C.—*Agricultural Education in the United States*, in Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture (1899), pp. 157-190.
Agricultural Experiment Stations in the United States. Ibid, pp. 513-548.
9. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture*, 1862 to 1888, printed in the Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture for the years indicated.
10. *Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture*, 1889 to the present, printed in the Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture for the years indicated. These reports present in consecutive form a history of the activities and services of the United States Department of Agriculture from its establishment in 1862 to the present. See especially the Annual Report of Secretary James Wilson printed in the Annual Report of the Department of 1912. This report presents a history of the Department's service for the sixteen years of Mr. Wilson's incumbency.
11. *Proceedings of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.*
12. *United States Statutes at Large*: Morrill Act of 1862; Hatch Act of 1887; Second Morrill Act, 1890; Adams Act of 1906; Smith-Lever Act of 1914; Smith-Hughes Act of 1917.

PART IV.
THE REORGANIZATION OF THE
AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

1900-1920.

XXXIV.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

1900-1920.

1. Coman, Katherine.—*Industrial History of the United States* (Revised Edition of 1910), pp. 407-413.
2. Hill, R. T.—*The Public Domain and Democracy*, in the *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. XXXVIII (1910), Chapters VII, VIII, IX.
3. Laut, A. C.—*The End of the Free Land*, in *Collier's*, Vol. 47, pp. 15 and following.
4. Puter, S. A. D.—*Looters of the Public Domain* (1908). See Table of Contents, pp. 492-493.
5. Treat, P. J.—*Public Lands and the Public Land Policy*, in *McLaughlin and Hart's Cyclopedia of American Government*, Vol. III, pp. 97.
6. *American Year Book*. 1910 and succeeding years to date.
7. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office*. See especially Reports for 1904, pp. 51-57, and 1905, pp. 42-52, for "Partial Report of the Public Lands Commission."
8. *Report of the Public Lands Commission* (1905).
9. *Report of the National Conservation Commission* (1909).
10. *Annual Messages of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft*.
11. *Congressional Record*. See Index volumes under "Public Lands."

XXXV.

THE NEW AGRICULTURE.

1900-1920.

1. Blakey, R. G.—*The United States Beet Sugar Industry and the Tariff*, in the *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. 47, No. 2 (1912), pp. 269-524.
2. Collins, T. B.—*The New Agriculture*.
3. Coulter, J. L.—*Agricultural Development in the United States, 1900-1910*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 1-26. Reprinted in *Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics*, pp. 317-336.
Industrial History of the Valley of the Red River of the North, in *Publications of the State Historical Society of North Dakota*, Vol. III, pp. 116-142.
4. Crookes, Sir W.—*The Wheat Problem* (Third Edition, Revised, 1917).
5. Robinson, E. V.—*Economic History of Agriculture in Minnesota*. *Studies in Social Science*, No. 3, 1915, Chapter VI.
Changes in Minnesota Agriculture, in *Bulletin of the American Statistical Association*, 1910.
6. Sanford, A. H.—*The Story of Agriculture in the United States* (1915), Chapters XXIII to XXIX, inclusive.
7. Stone, A. H.—*Studies in the American Race Problem* (1908), Part II, Chapters III, IV, V.
Some Problems in Southern Economic History, in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XIII, No. 4, 1908, pp. 779-797.
8. Taussig, F. W.—*Some Aspects of the Tariff Question* (1915), Chapter VII on Beet Sugar.
9. Thompson, J. G.—*The Rise and Decline of Wheat-Growing Industry in Wisconsin*, *Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin* (1907), Part II, Chapter XI.

10. Wallace, D. D.—*Southern Agriculture: Its Conditions and Needs*, in *Popular Science Monthly*, Vol. 64 (January, 1904), pp. 245-261.
11. Wiest, Edward.—*The Butter Industry in the United States*, in the *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. 69, No. 2 (1916), pp. 235-488.
12. Wright, C. W.—*Wool-Growing and the Tariff*, in *Harvard Economic Studies*, Vol. V (1910), Chapters VIII, IX.
13. *Plantations in the South*, in *Thirteenth Census of the United States (1910)*, Vol. V, pp. 877-889.
14. *Irrigation*, in *Thirteenth Census of the United States (1910)*, Vol. V, pp. 827-876.
15. *Report of the Industrial Commission (1910)*, Vol. 10, *Agriculture and Agricultural Labor*.
16. *Twelfth Census of the United States (1900)*. Volumes on "Population" and "Agriculture." Consult Tables of Contents of these volumes.
17. *Thirteenth Census of the United States (1910)*. Volumes on "Population" and "Agriculture." Consult Tables of Contents of these volumes.
18. *Yearbooks of the United States Department of Agriculture*.
19. *Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture*.
20. *Agricultural Periodicals*.
21. The materials on recent phases of economic history lack organization. The student of this period will find the following aids of considerable value: *Writings in American History*, *The Annual Library Index*, *Supplement to Poole's Index*, *The Reader's Guide*, *The United States Catalogue* and *The American Catalogue*.

XXXVI.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN INTERNAL TRADE.

1900-1920.

1. Adams, A. B.—*Marketing Perishable Farm Products*, in the Columbia University Studies, Vol. 72, No. 3 (1916), pp. 373-536.
2. Bassett, C. E.—*Co-operative Marketing*, in Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1914, pp. 185-210.
3. Huebner, G. G.—*Agricultural Commerce* (1915).
4. Johnson, E. R.—*History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States* (1915), Vol. I, Chapter XVIII.
5. King, C. L.—*Can the Cost of Distributing Food Products be Reduced?* in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 48 (1913), pp. 199-224.
6. Weld, L. D. H.—*Marketing of Farm Products*, 1917.
7. *Report of the Industrial Commission* (1900-1902), Vol. VI: Distribution of Farm Products; Vols. IV, IX: Transportation; Vol. XIX: Final Report.
8. *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance*. United States Treasury Department, Bureau of Statistics. Report for March, 1901: "Internal Commerce."
9. *Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics*, in Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture (1900-1919).
10. *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. (Annual.)
11. *Annual Report of the Chicago Board of Trade*.
12. *Annual Report of the New York Chamber of Commerce*.
13. *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*.
14. *The Journal of Commerce*.

XXXVII.

RECENT CHANGES IN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

1900-1920.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1912), Chapter XXXII.
2. Day, Clive.—*History of Commerce*. (New edition, 1914.) Chapter 54.
3. Huebner, G. G.—*Agricultural Commerce* (1915), pp. 374-386. See also Bibliography, pp. 386, 387.
4. Johnson, E. R.—*History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States* (1915), Vol. II, Chapter XXVII. See also pages 379-381 for United States Government Publications on recent development of the foreign commerce of the United States.
5. Robinson, E. V.—*Commercial Geography*, pp. 196-242.
6. Smith, J. R.—*Industrial and Commercial Geography* (1913), Part II: "Commercial Geography." Consult Table of Contents under appropriate chapter headings.
7. Stead, W. T.—*The Americanization of the World*, pp. 342-381.
8. Whelpley, J. D.—*The Trade of the World*, 1913, Chapter XIV.
9. *Magazines and Periodicals*.
10. *Statistical Abstract of the United States*.
11. *Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics*, in Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture.
12. *Annual Report on the Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States*.
13. *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance*.
14. *Daily Trade and Consular Reports*. Issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Department of Commerce. These reports date from January 1, 1898.

XXXVIII.

AGRICULTURE IN RECONSTRUCTION.

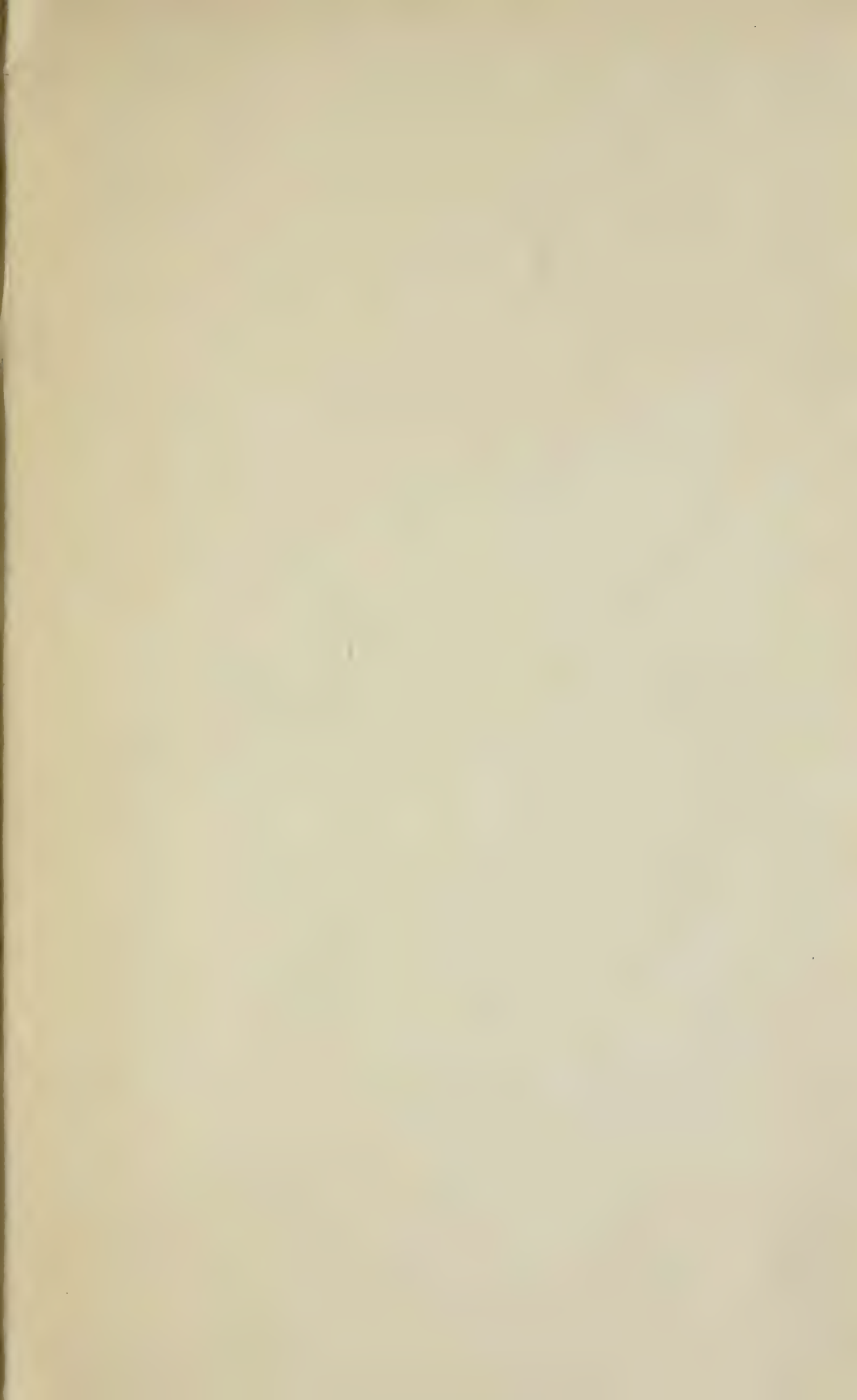
1. Bailey, L. H.—*Country Living in the Next Generation*, in *The Independent*, Vol. 85 (March 6, 1916), pp. 336-338.
The Forthcoming Situation in Agricultural Work, in *Science*, Vol. 41 (February 26, 1915), pp. 297-306; Vol. 43 (January 21, 1916), pp. 44-87.
2. Boyle, J. E.—*The Agrarian Movement in the Northwest*, in *The American Economic Review*, Vol. VIII (September, 1918), pp. 505-521.
3. Brand, C. J.—*Distribution of Agricultural Products*, in Friedman, E. H.: *American Problems of Reconstruction*, 1918.
The Vital Concern of Agriculture in Foreign Trade, in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 83 (May, 1919), pp. 35-47.
4. Bickerdike, C. J.—*Economics and the New Agricultural Policy*, in *The Economic Journal*, Vol. XXVII (December, 1917), pp. 471-485.
5. Camp, W. R.—*The North Carolina Credit Union*, in *The American Economic Review*, Vol. VI (September, 1916), pp. 689-693.
6. Carver, T. N.—*The Farmer's Interest in Foreign Trade*, in Report of National Foreign Trade Convention, 1917.
7. Davenport, E.—*The Outlook for Agricultural Science*. *Science* (New Series), Vol. 45 (February 16, 1917), pp. 149-160.
Wanted: A National Policy in Agriculture. Proceedings of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, 1919, pp. 52-68. Also printed separately (Urbana, Illinois, 1919).

8. Ely, R. T., and Galpin, C. J.—*Tenancy in An Ideal System of Land Ownership*, in *The American Economic Review*, Supplement (March, 1919), pp. 180-232.
9. Grantham, A. E.—*Lessons in Solving Labor, Credit, and Other Production Problems*, in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 74 (November, 1917), pp. 210-223.
10. Hall, A. D.—*Agriculture After the War* (London), 1917.
11. Harger, C. M.—*The Middle West's Peace Problems*, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 123 (April, 1919), pp. 555-560.
12. Hibbard, B. H.—*Agriculture After the War*, in *Wallace's Farmer* (Des Moines, Iowa), Vol. 43, No. 51, December 20, 1918, pp. 1058, 1059.
Effects of the Great War Upon Agriculture in the United States and Great Britain. Preliminary Economic Studies of the War, No. 11. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1919.
13. Hildreth, M. D.—*Farmers Capture North Dakota*, in *The World's Work*, Vol. XXXII (Outlook), 1916, pp. 678-689.
14. Howe, F. C.—*The Problem of the American Farmer*, in *The Century Magazine*, Vol. 94 (August, 1917), pp. 625-632.
15. Houston, D. G.—*Today and Tomorrow in American Agriculture*. United States Department of Agriculture.
Need of Strong Departments of Agriculture in the States. U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Agriculture After the War Tasks, in *Weekly News Letter*, Vol. VI (December 7, 1918), pp. 1, 5-11.

16. Houston, D. R.; Pearson, R. A., and Others.—*The Business of Agriculture During the War and After*. United States Department of Agriculture, 1918.
17. Jordon, W. H.—*The Future of Agricultural Education and Research in the United States*, in *Science* (New Series), Vol. 47 (February 8, 1918), pp. 125-134.
18. Kent, William.—*Land Tenure and Public Policy*, in *The Yale Review*, Vol. VIII (April, 1919), pp. 564-579.
19. Keir, R. M.—*Resources of the United States and Their Relation to Opportunity*, in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 59 (May, 1915), pp. 6-18.
20. Lipson, E.—*Agriculture After the War* (England), in *The Fortnightly Review*, Vol. 107 (January, 1917), pp. 100-113; Vol. 109 (April, 1918), pp. 618-626.
21. MacRae, H.—*Vitalizing the Nation and Conserving Human Units through the Development of Agricultural Communities*, in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 63 (January, 1917), pp. 278-286.
22. Malden, W. J.—*Greater Agriculture*, in *Nineteenth Century*, Vol. 81 (January, 1917), pp. 171-192.
23. Morman, J. B.—*The Place of Agriculture in Reconstruction*, 1919. A collection of the solutions which other countries have found for the problem of land settlement, for discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.
24. Nock, A. J.—*The West Faces the Land Question*, in *The Century Magazine*, Vol. 95 (December, 1917), pp. 295-301.
25. Nourse, E. G.—*The War and the Back-to-the-Land Movement*, in *The North American Review*, Vol. 203 (February, 1916), pp. 246-255.

- The Revolution in Farming*, in *The Yale Review*, Vol. VIII (October, 1918), pp. 90-105.
- Agriculture in the Reconstruction Period*, in *Wallace's Farmer* (Des Moines, Iowa), Vol. 51 (December 20, 1918), 1861.
- The Place of Agriculture in Modern Industrial Society*, in *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. XXVII (June, 1919), pp. 466-497; (July, 1919), pp. 561-577.
26. Putnam, G. E.—*Agricultural Credit Legislation and the Tenancy Problem*, in *The American Economic Review*, Vol. V (December, 1915), pp. 805-815.
- Land Tenure Reform and Democracy*, in *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XXXI (March, 1916), pp. 53-65.
27. Price, T. N.—*Industrial Reorganization of Agriculture*, in *The Outlook*, Vol. 117 (October 3, 1917), pp. 176, 177.
28. Russell, E. J.—*Agricultural Reconstruction After the War*, in *Nature*, Vol. 101 (August 1, 1918), pp. 426-428.
29. Spillman, W. J.—*The Efficiency Movement in Its Relation to Agriculture*, in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 59 (May, 1915), pp. 65-76.
30. Vrooman, Carl.—*The Agricultural Revolution*, in *The Century Magazine*, Vol. 93 (November, 1916), pp. 111-123.
31. Wheeler, R. J.—*The Farmer and Reconstruction*. Intercollegiate Society, Vol. VII (October, 1918), pp. 8-11.
32. Wolff, H. W.—*The Future of Our Agriculture* (London), 1918.
33. Wolseley, Viscountess.—*The Spirit of Co-operation*, in *The Contemporary Review*, Vol. 109 (May, 1916), pp. 611-619.
34. Wright, L. H.—*Agriculture*, in *Proceedings of the Indiana Conference on Reconstruction* (1918), pp. 58-66.

35. Zon, R.—*Reconstruction and Natural Resources*, in *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. XXVII (April, 1919), pp. 280-299.
36. Galpin, C. J., and Cox, A. B.—*Rural, Social and Economic Problems of the United States*. American Association for Agricultural Legislation. Bulletin No. 3, June, 1919.
37. *Making Over the New England Farm*, in *The Review of Reviews*, Vol. 59 (March, 1919), pp. 278-280.
38. *Back-to-the-Land*, in *The North American Review*, Vol. 205 (May, 1917), pp. 655-661.
39. *Farmers' Reconstruction*, in *The Survey*, Vol. 41 (January 25, 1919), pp. 557-558.
40. *Marketing and Farm Credits*. A collection of papers read at the third annual session of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits in Joint Program with the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Association in Chicago, 1915.
41. *Conferences on National Agricultural Policies and on Land Settlement for Ex-Service Men*, in Proceedings of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, 1919.



210742

DUE DATE

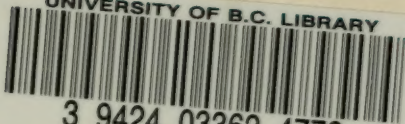
A thick black zigzag line is drawn across the middle of the page, crossing the vertical center line. The line starts on the left side, moves diagonally down to the right, then diagonally up to the right, and continues this pattern across the page. A faint blue watermark is visible in the background.

FORM 310

STORAGE

STORAGE

UNIVERSITY OF B.C. LIBRARY



3 9424 03362 4773

Handwritten scribble

DISCARD

FORESTRY
AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY

